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Fruit Situation

Economics, Statistics,
and Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department of
Agriculture

Approved by the
World Food and
Agricultural Outlook
and Situation Board

TFS-210

MARCH—
1979

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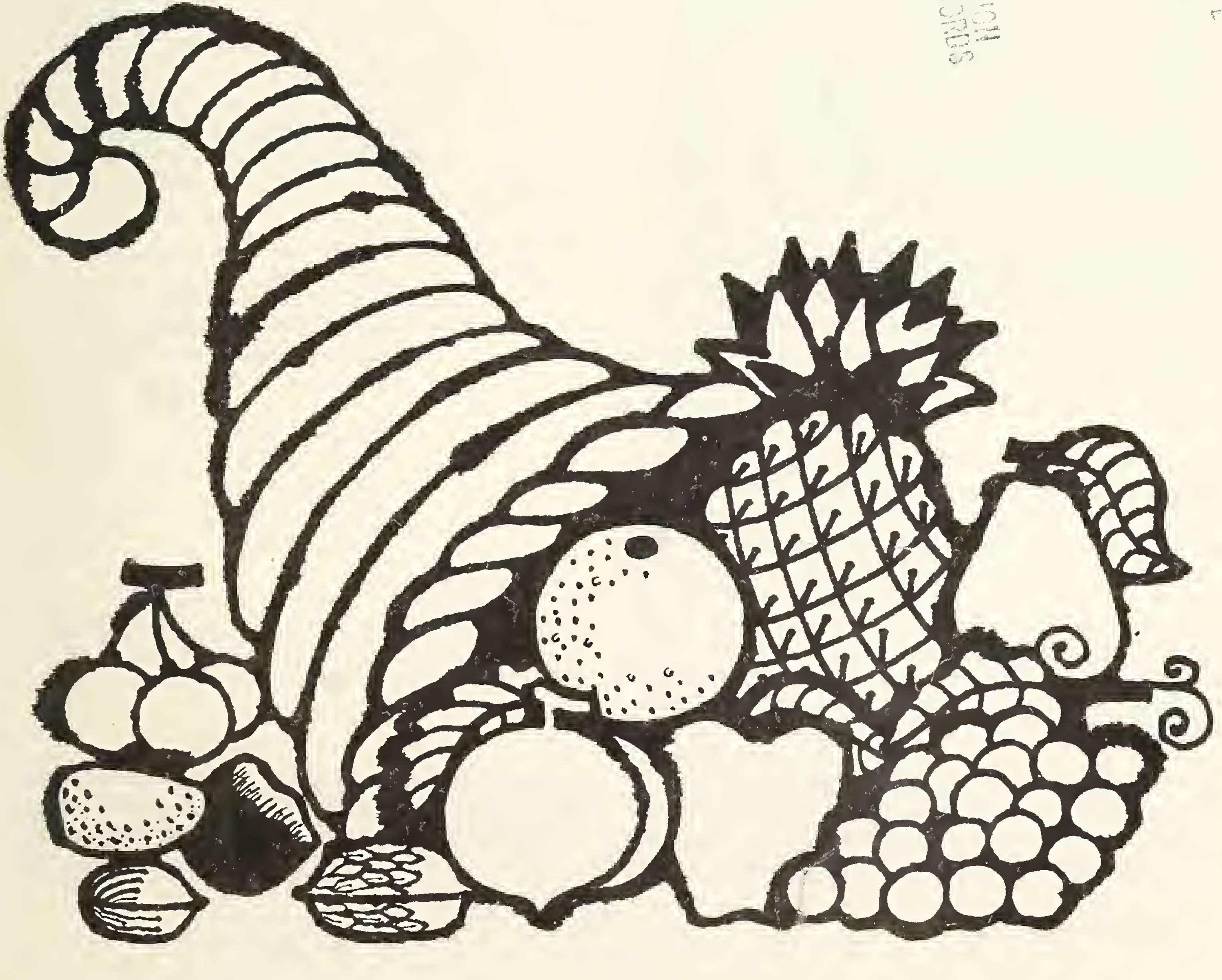
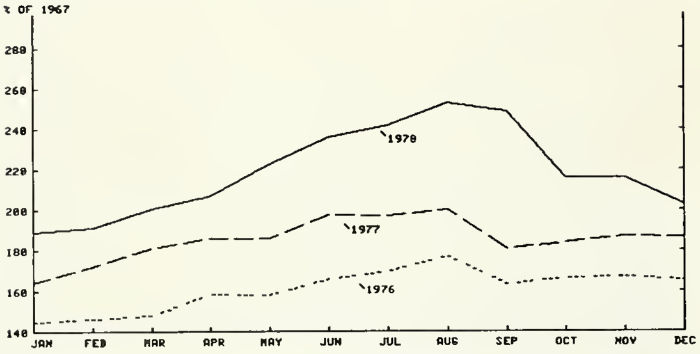


FRESH FRUIT: BLS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



NOTE: FOR 1976 AND 1977, THESE INDEXES WERE ENTITLED, URBAN EARNERS AND CLERCIAL WORKERS, BLS DISCONTINUED THESE INDEXES AS OF JUNE 1978. STARTING WITH JAN 1978 NEW INDEX ENTITLED ARE URBAN CONSUMERS REPLACED PREVIOUS INDEX.

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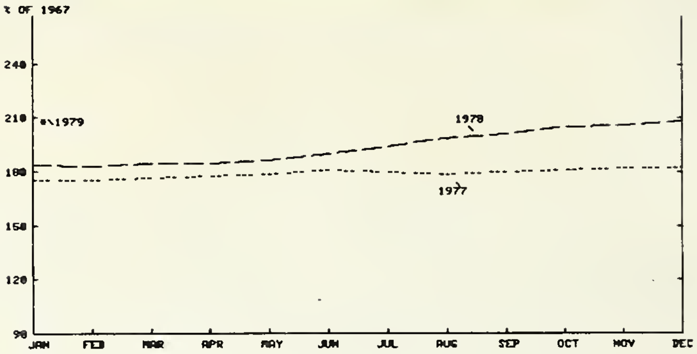
NEG. ESCS 0974-79 (2)

CANNED FRUIT: BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



USDA

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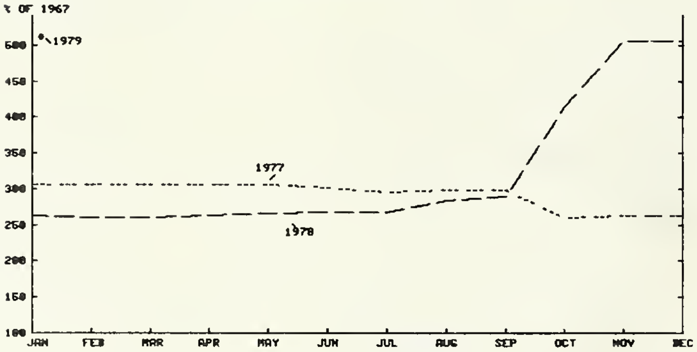
DRIED FRUIT: BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



USDA

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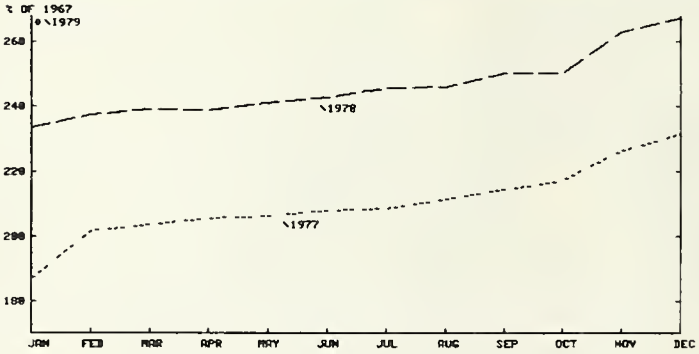
CANNED FRUIT JUICES: BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



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NEG. ESCS 0976-79 (2)

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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Principal Contributors:
Jules V. Powell
(202) 447-7133
Ben W. Huang
(202) 447-7135

Commodity Economics Division
Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY

Fruit Prices to Remain Strong

Major weather disturbances and strong demand during the past 2 years continue to push fruit prices higher. Prices are expected to stay high through 1979. Stocks of nearly all canned, frozen, and dried noncitrus fruits are sharply below last year's levels. This year's citrus crop is expected to be 7 percent below the 1977/78 output, because freezes in California and Texas further reduced orange and grapefruit crops which were already forecast below last year's levels.

The February 1979 index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit stood at 227 (1967=100), 16 percent above year-earlier levels but below the record high of 279 reached in September 1978. Moderately to substantially higher prices were recorded for all fruits.

Reflecting strong grower prices, the consumer price index for fresh fruit, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), stood at 209.1 (1967=100) in January 1979, 11 percent above the 1978 level. Reduced citrus supplies and strong demand will keep retail prices for fresh fruit moderately higher than last year despite the larger supplies of fresh apples.

U.S. orange crop prospects on February 1 totaled about 205 million boxes, about 7 percent less than the 1977/78 total. Crops were estimated to be smaller in all producing areas. Even with the smaller orange crop, shipments of Florida oranges for fresh sales were moderately above year-earlier levels, but shipments from California lagged behind last year's pace.

Florida citrus packers have processed moderately more frozen concentrated orange juice this year than last. Much of the freeze-damaged fruit in California, Arizona, and Texas was salvaged by processing. Current indications point to supplies of FCOJ being moderately larger this year as a result of a larger carryover, larger pack, and increased imports from Brazil. Reflecting the smaller crop and good demand in both the fresh and processing markets, prices for both fresh and processing oranges have averaged substantially to sharply above last season's levels.

U.S. grapefruit production is forecast at 67.4 million boxes, 9 percent below the 1977/78 level. Smaller production is expected in all producing areas. Movement of grapefruit for fresh sales in both domestic and export channels so far this season has been running substantially ahead of last season's pace. As a result of the smaller crop and good processor demand, f.o.b. prices for fresh Florida grapefruit have been averaging moderately to sharply above year-earlier levels, depending on the variety. Prices are expected to remain above last year's levels for the balance of the season.

February 1 prospects for lemon production point to a substantially smaller crop. California's crop, at 15 million boxes, is 26 percent below the 1977/78 level; the Arizona crop, at 6.3 million boxes, is 11 percent larger. Total utilization of lemons through mid-February was slightly below year-earlier levels. Substantially fewer lemons were processed, but fresh sales were up as larger shipments abroad more than offset smaller domestic movement. As a result of the smaller crop and strong foreign demand, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have averaged almost 30 percent above last year's high levels, and are likely to remain high through the remainder of the season.

Storage stocks of fresh apples at the beginning of February totaled 2.1 billion pounds, up a quarter from a year earlier. Despite larger remaining supplies of apples, neither grower nor retail prices are expected to decline appreciably. The U.S. average grower price in February, at 14.0 cents per pound, was up moderately from the February 1978 level, and apple prices increase seasonally as controlled atmosphere storage apples come on the market.

Supplies of canned noncitrus fruit on January 1 were substantially below those of a year ago as a result of a 9-percent smaller carryin and an 18-percent smaller pack. Overall shipments of canned fruit through December 1 were running generally behind a year earlier. F.o.b. prices for the individual canned fruits have reflected the supply situation. Current stocks of most dried fruit, particularly raisins and prunes, are also smaller because of the September rains and the resulting smaller packs. Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and berries were also substantially lower than a year earlier.

Estimated production of the six major domestic tree nuts in 1978, at 430 thousand tons, was down almost one-fourth from the 1977 crop, as smaller crops of almonds, walnuts, pecans, and pistachios more than offset larger crops of filberts and Macadamia nuts. As a result of the smaller supplies, prices for all domestic tree nuts are at or near record-high levels. The total value of utilized tree nut production is estimated at $621 million, up 12 percent from 1977.

The utilized production of all fruits, berries, and tree nuts declined to 26.6 million tons in 1978, down slightly from a year earlier. But, due to higher farm prices, the total value of production jumped 20 percent, to $5.3 billion. Citrus fruits accounted for 54 percent of the total tonnage harvested but only about 30 percent of the total value of all fruits and nuts.

Note: In this report
Slightly = 0.1 to 2.99 percent
Moderately = 3.0 to 6.99 percent
Substantially = 7.0 to 18.99 percent
Sharply = 19.0 percent and above

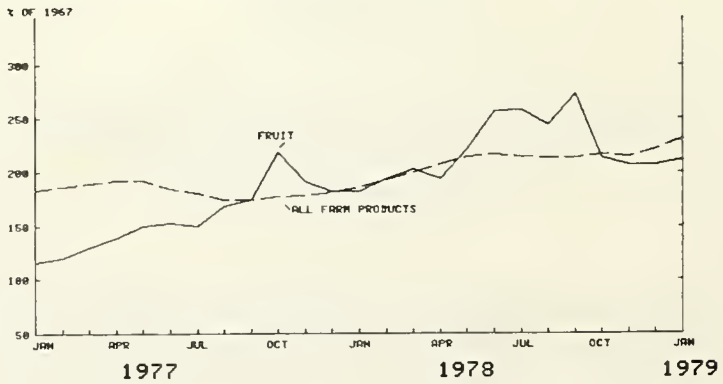
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The February 1979 index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit stood at 227 (1967=100), 16 percent above a year earlier. Moderately to sharply higher prices were reported for all fruits. In addition, December freezes in California and Texas, combined with good demand, have contributed to sharply higher prices of citrus, particularly oranges and lemons.

Although cold storage stocks of apples and pears at the beginning of February were considerably larger than a year ago, prices are not likely to decline. Thus, combined with smaller supplies of citrus, the index of prices received by growers during the first half of 1979 is expected to remain substantially above year-earlier levels.

PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS,
FRUIT & ALL FARM PRODUCTS



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NEG. ESCS 2253-79 (2)

Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1975	129	152	140	130
1976	126	126	130	135
1977	122	147	164	197
1978	196	227	263	220
1979	[1] 220			

[1] 2-month average.

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESCS.

Table 2—Quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	170	166
1977	172	190	193	185
1978[1]	196	216		
1978[2]	194	222	247	221
1979	[3] 209			

[1] From 1973-June 1978, these indexes were entitled Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, BLS discontinued these Indexes as of June 1978. [2] Starting with Jan. 1978 new index entitled All Urban Consumers, replaces previous index.[3] Jan 1979 figure.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

With higher prices to growers, the index of consumer prices for fresh fruit, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) stood at 209.1 (1967=100) in January 1979, 11 percent above 1978. Reduced supplies of citrus for fresh market along with increased marketing costs are expected to keep retail prices during the first half of 1979 substantially higher than a year ago.

Wholesale prices of canned fruit continued to advance during the last half of 1978, because of higher contract prices associated with smaller crops for most noncitrus and higher processing costs. By January 1979, the BLS wholesale price index reached 209.3 (1967=100), 14 percent above year-earlier levels. Demand for canned noncitrus fruit, particularly in the export market, was strong. Wholesale prices of canned fruit are expected to remain strong through the balance of the season.

Higher prices for all canned fruit juices, particularly orange, pushed the January wholesale canned fruit-juice index almost 15 percent above a year earlier. Wholesale price indexes of both frozen fruit and juice reached record high levels in January 1979. Due to the sharply reduced pack of raisins and dried prunes , the wholesale price index of dried fruit steadily advanced to 579.3 (1967=100) in January 1979, slightly more than double year-earlier levels.

CITRUS

On February 1, prospects pointed to a citrus crop of 13.1 million tons (11.9 million metric tons), 2 percent below the January 1 forecast and 7 percent below the 1977/78 season.

The subfreezing temperatures in Texas on January 2 and 3 froze some oranges and grapefruit. Fruit suffered extensive damage, and droppage and leaf defoliation were widespread. The February 1 estimates of the California and Arizona lemon crops remained unchanged from the January 1 forecasts which have reflected the December freeze damage. However, estimate of the California tangerine crop, damaged by both the December and January freezes, continued to decline in January. The December and January freezes also resulted in Arizona lemon crop estimates 10 percent smaller than the January 1 forecast. However, Florida citrus groves are in excellent condition. Citrus prices have been moderately to substantially higher than a year earlier.

Oranges

Moderately Smaller Crop

The 1978/79 U.S. orange crop was forecast at 205 million boxes (8.11 million metric tons), 7 percent less than last season, with smaller production estimated for all producing States. The subfreezing temperatures in December and January caused considerable damage in California, Arizona, and Texas. However, the output of early, midseason, and Navel varieties, which account for more than half of the crop, was still expected to be slightly larger. The Valencia orange crop was estimated at 89.3 million boxes, 16 percent smaller than last season.

Florida's orange crop was forecast at 163 million boxes, a decrease of 3 percent from last season. The early and midseason crops were expected to total 93 million boxes, 5 percent more than last season's harvest. The Valencia crop was 12 percent smaller.

The California forecast, at 33 million boxes, was 21 percent below last season. The Navel crop, at 18 million boxes, was down 10 percent, and the Valencia crop was 32 percent smaller. The early December freeze in California reduced the quantity of oranges substantially and also caused a shift in utilization from fresh market to processing. Consequently, the supply of quality oranges available for fresh market is substantially reduced.

Texas orange prospects on February 1, at 5.7 million boxes, were 10 percent below the January 1 estimates because of freezing temperatures on Jan-

Table 3—Citrus fruit: Production, 1976/77, 1977/78, and indicated 1978/79[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1978/79	Utilized		1978/79
	1976/77	1977/78		1976/77	1977/78	
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	25,600	20,000	18,000	960	750	675
Florida	115,000	88,300	93,000	5,175	3,974	4,185
Texas	4,350	3,850	4,100	185	164	174
Arizona	800	820	700	30	31	26
Total	145,750	112,970	115,800	6,350	4,919	5,060
Valencias:						
California	19,700	22,000	15,000	739	825	563
Florida	71,800	79,500	70,000	3,231	3,578	3,150
Texas	2,550	2,250	1,600	108	96	68
Arizona	3,150	2,900	2,700	118	109	101
Total	97,200	106,650	89,300	4,196	4,608	3,882
All Oranges:						
California	45,300	42,000	33,000	1,699	1,575	1,238
Florida	186,800	167,800	163,000	8,406	7,552	7,335
Texas	6,900	6,100	5,700	293	260	242
Arizona	3,950	3,720	3,400	148	140	127
Total oranges	242,950	219,620	205,100	10,546	9,527	8,942
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	51,500	51,400	50,000	2,189	2,185	2,126
Seedless	42,400	43,000	41,000	1,802	1,828	1,743
Pink	12,500	14,300	13,000	531	608	553
White	29,900	28,700	28,000	1,271	1,220	1,190
Other	9,100	8,400	9,000	387	357	383
Texas	12,400	11,900	9,000	496	476	360
Arizona	3,000	2,900	2,400	96	93	77
California	7,700	7,500	6,000	251	245	196
Desert Valleys	4,500	4,300	3,500	144	138	112
Other areas	3,200	3,200	2,500	107	107	84
Total grapefruit	74,600	73,700	67,400	3,032	2,999	2,759
Lemons:						
California	21,000	20,400	15,000	798	775	570
Arizona	5,000	5,700	6,300	190	217	239
Total lemons	26,000	26,100	21,300	988	992	809
Limes:						
Florida	1,000	460	800	40	18	32
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,800	4,900	4,000	216	221	180
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,300	3,200	3,600	157	152	171
Arizona	650	700	550	24	26	21
California	1,820	1,500	1,250	68	56	47
Total tangerines	5,770	5,400	5,400	249	234	239
Temples:						
Florida	3,800	4,900	4,800	171	221	216
Total	358,920	335,080	308,800	15,242	14,212	13,177

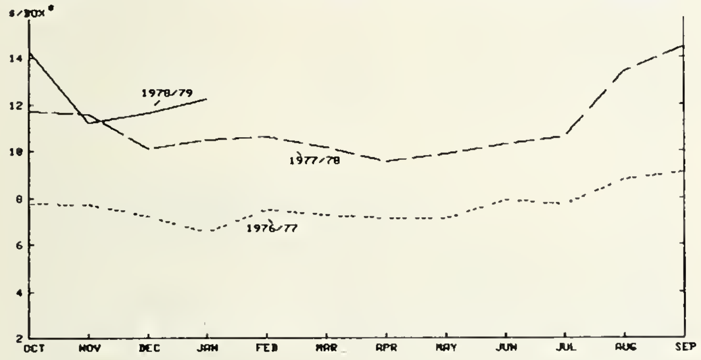
[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples 90 lbs. [3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

Sources: Crop Production, CRB, ESCS, and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

uary 2 and 3. The crop was estimated to be 7 percent below the 1977/78 total. Fruit suffered extensive damage and fruit droppage was widespread. The Arizona orange crop was placed at 3.4 million boxes, 9 percent below the 1977/78 season.

Historical trend data for bearing acreage, production, and yield per acre for U.S. oranges and by States from 1959/60 to 1977/78 are shown in figure 1. Bearing acreage of Florida oranges has continued its downward trend since 1970/71 when it reached a record 660,500 acres. However, yields in 1977/78 were the third highest on record. California orange bearing acreage has also declined. Consequently, the U.S. orange bearing acreage in 1977/78 was the smallest in 9 years.

ORANGES: U.S. AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWER



*F.O.B. PACKED FRESH.

USDA NEG. ESCS 156-79 (2)

Market Prospects and Prices

Even with a smaller orange crop, shipments of Florida oranges for fresh sales so far this season were moderately above year-earlier levels. Both domestic and foreign shipments were larger. The reduced available supplies of oranges for fresh market from other producing areas strengthened demand for Florida oranges. In addition, Florida citrus packers are also bidding aggressively for these oranges. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices for Florida early and midseason oranges were quoted at $5.00 a carton (4/5 bushel), compared with $4.51 a year earlier. With a smaller Valencia crop in prospect, Florida orange prices for fresh use are expected to remain substantially above year-earlier levels through the season.

Florida's delivered-in prices for early and midseason processing oranges have averaged substantially to sharply above year-earlier levels. In mid-February, delivered-in prices for oranges for processing frozen concentrated orange juice averaged $6.56 a box compared with $5.13 a year ago. Despite higher prices, consumer demand for processed orange products is still strong. Thus, the smaller Valencia crop and good demand will keep orange prices at levels substantially higher than last season.

Shipments of Navel oranges for fresh use from California and Arizona through early February have lagged moderately behind a year ago. However, deliveries to processors have been ahead of a year ago. As a result of the freezes, there has been some tradeoff in the utilization of Navel oranges between the fresh market and processing outlets. With smaller availability of quality oranges for fresh market, f.o.b. prices for fresh California-Arizona Navels have averaged sharply higher than a year ago. In mid-February, prices were quoted at $7.13 a carton, compared with $5.58 last year. In view of the sharply smaller supplies of Navel oranges remaining for harvest, the shipping season is expected to end early. The season-average price is expected to be sharply higher.

With the smaller crop and less competition from other producing areas, Texas f.o.b. prices for oranges for both fresh sales and processing have also averaged considerably higher.

Larger Supplies of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice Expected

Although this season's combined output of Florida oranges and Temples is forecast to be smaller than last season, a higher juice yield will result in a larger pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). The Florida all orange juice yield for the 1978/79 crop is projected at 1.32 gallons of 45 degree brix concentrate per box, compared with 1.23 gallons per box for the 1977/78 crop. In addition, domestic pack from other producing areas is

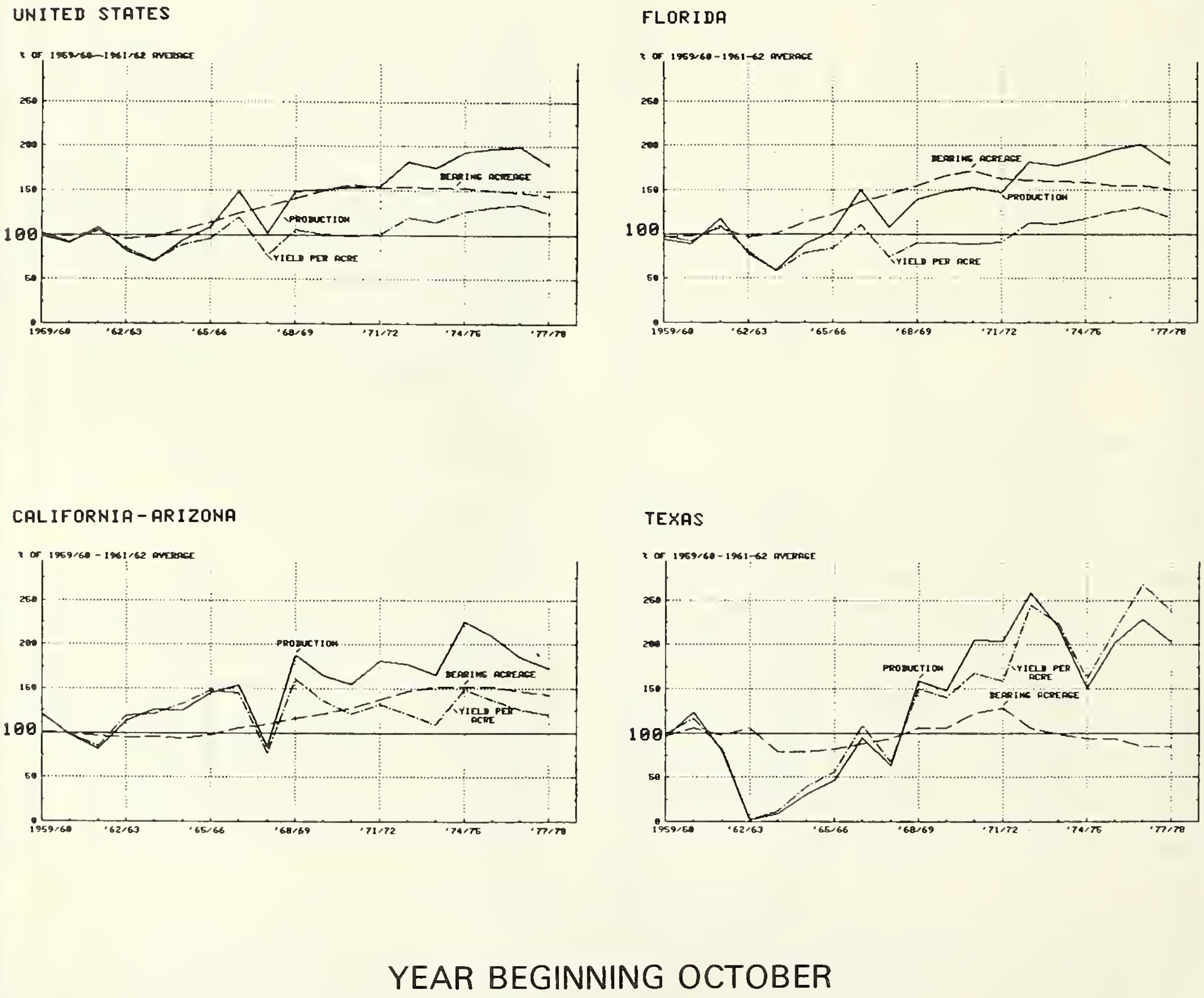
Table 4-Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[1]	*Percent*	*Gallons*
1974/75	178.6	135.5	75.9	1.31
1975/76	186.7	144.5	77.4	1.29
1976/77	190.6	147.8	77.5	1.07
1977/78	172.7	130.9	75.8	1.23
1978/79	167.8	N.A.	N.A.	[2]1.32

[1] Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. [2] Estimated. N.A.-Not available.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, ESCS.

ORANGES: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ESCS 636-79(2)

Figure 1

expected to be up as freeze-damaged oranges from Texas, California, and Arizona have been salvaged by processing. Thus, combined with the larger carryover and heavy imports from Brazil, the total supply of FCOJ during the 1978/79 season will be moderately larger than in 1977/78.

Florida packers had processed 66.4 million gallons of FCOJ (excluding reprocessed) through February 10, an increase of 6 percent from last season. Despite higher prices, total product movement so far this season was moderately ahead of last season's pace. Canner list prices of FCOJ have been steady at $3.55 to $3.60 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries), compared with $3.30 a year ago. The larger carryover and pack more than offset larger movement, leaving the total stocks-on-hand of FCOJ as of February 10, almost 45 percent larger than a year earlier. Thus, if movement remains at the current pace, f.o.b. prices are expected to remain relatively steady.

Considerably Larger Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

Florida's packers processed 42.0 million gallons of chilled orange juice from fresh fruit through February 10, down 4 percent from last season. However, because of the sharp increase in pack from frozen concentrated orange juice, the net pack of chilled orange juice totaled 68.2 million gallons, an increase of 15 percent from last season. Despite higher prices, movement of chilled orange juice continued at high levels. Domestic movement increased 14 percent through February 10, while export shipments were one-fifth larger. With the carryin at the beginning of the season almost the same as a year ago, the larger movement more than offset larger pack, leaving the stocks-on-hand slightly smaller than last season.

Moderately Larger Supplies of Canned Orange Juice

Through February 10, Florida citrus packers processed 6.4 million cases (24/2's) of canned orange juice, an increase of 14 percent from the corresponding period a year ago. The canned orange juice pack in Texas so far this season is running a third above year-earlier levels as juice processors operate at full capacity in order to salvage fruit. Despite higher prices, movement so far this season was up 7 percent. Florida packers raised the prices for canned single-strength orange juice from $7.75 per case (12/46 ounces) to $8.00 at the beginning of 1979. This compares with $7.00 a year ago. Because of the substantial increase in pack, the stocks-on-hand as of February 10 were 13 percent above year-earlier levels.

Export Prospects

Shipments abroad of fresh oranges from Florida have shown sharp increases from last season, but exports from California were up only slightly. Larger purchases by Hong Kong and Japan were chiefly responsible for the increase. Canada, our largest customer, purchased moderately less than a year ago. Larger purchases from Japan are attributed to the 1977 agreement to increase its import quota of U.S. oranges. The increases should continue since the recent agreement with Japan calls for further increase in shipments of U.S. oranges into Japan from 45,000 metric tons in 1977 to 82,000 metric tons by 1983.

Grapefruit

Smaller Crop Expected

The February 1 forecast for the 1978/79 U.S. grapefruit crop at 67.4 million boxes (2.5 million metric tons), was 9 percent below last season. Smaller production was estimated for all producing areas.

The Florida grapefruit crop was expected to total 50 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than last season. The Texas crop, at 9 million boxes, was 24 percent less than a year earlier. The early January freeze damaged Texas fruit extensively. The California grapefruit crop was forecast one-fifth less than last season, and grapefruit production in Arizona was 17 percent smaller.

U.S. grapefruit harvest was 39 percent complete on February 1 compared with 31 percent on the same date last year. Picking in Florida was 39 percent complete compared with 35 percent a year ago. Because of the freezes in Texas and Arizona, harvest has been considerably ahead of last year's pace with 57 and 30 percent complete, respectively. As a result, the crop remaining for harvest is substantially less than a year earlier.

Market Outlook

The movement of Florida grapefruit to both fresh market and processing outlets has been running substantially ahead of last season's pace. As a result of sharply smaller carryover stocks of canned grapefruit juice, Florida canners have been actively bidding for grapefruit since the beginning of the season. Through February 18, 13.9 million boxes of grapefruit had been delivered to processors, an increase of 12 percent from last season. Shipments of fresh grapefruit for export markets are particularly strong. Exports to Japan, our primary market, showed a sharp increase from last season. The depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen probably contributed to the increase to some extent. However, demand from Canadian and European markets has weakened substantially from last season as consumers probably substitute the abundant and less expensive fresh apples and pears in their diets.

As a result of the smaller crop and good processor demand, f.o.b. prices for Florida fresh grapefruit are averaging moderately to sharply above year-earlier levels depending on variety. Prices advanced substantially after the January freeze in Texas. By mid-February, f.o.b. prices for Indian River pink seedless grapefruit were quoted at $3.90 per 4/5 bushel box, compared with $3.53 a year earlier. Likewise, the delivered-in prices for Florida grapefruit for processing use have also averaged moderately to substantially higher than last season. Since the remaining supplies are substantially smaller than a year ago, grapefruit prices are expected to remain above last year for the balance of the season.

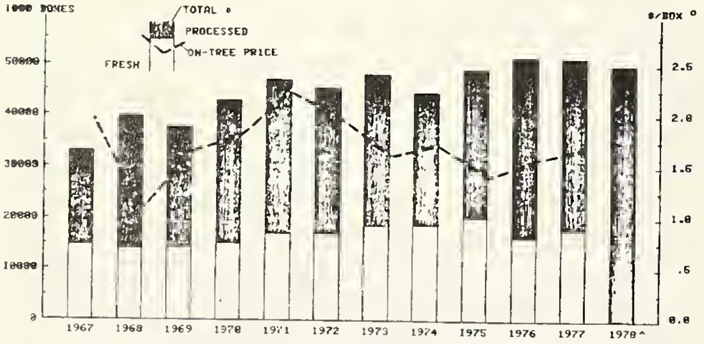
F.o.b. prices for Texas grapefruit for fresh market moved up sharply after the January freeze. By mid-February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at $3.53 per box of 7/10 bushel compared with $2.90 a year earlier. Thus, f.o.b. prices so far this season have averaged moderately above last season.

Sharply Larger Grapefruit Juice Pack

The Florida citrus packers have processed 7.6 million cases (24/2's) of canned grapefruit juice through February 10, an increase of 28 percent from a year earlier. Despite considerably higher prices, demand has been good. Movement through February 10 was only slightly less than last season. Thus, the larger pack has caused the stocks-on-hand, as of February 10, to be 16 percent above year-earlier levels. The current canner price for canned grapefruit juice is quoted at $6.00 per dozen (46-ounce can, Florida canneries), compared with $5.25 a year ago. If the movement remains at the current pace, prices are not likely to advance.

The net pack of Florida frozen concentrated grapefruit juice through February 10 also has been running sharply ahead of last season's pace. Thus, the larger pack plus the larger carryin more than offset the larger movement, leaving the stocks-on-hand as of February 10 one-fourth more than a year earlier. F.o.b. prices remained steady at $2.60 per dozen (6-ounce can, Florida canneries) until February 10 when they were raised to $2.80, compared with $2.40 a year ago. In view of the sharply larger stocks, prices are likely to stabilize at the current levels.

FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT:
PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND PRICE *



* UTILIZED PRODUCTION. ° GROWERS SEASON AVG. PRICES. ^ INDICATED PRODUCTION.

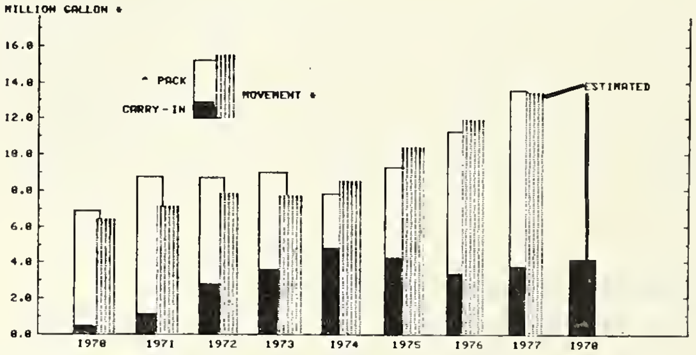
Table 5—Florida grapefruit used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Fla. grapefruit	Used for frozen concentrate	
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*	*Percent*
1974/75	44.6	7.8	17.5
1975/76	49.1	9.0	18.3
1976/77	51.5	13.0	25.2
1977/78	51.4	14.0	27.2
1978/79	50.0	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.-Not available.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, ESCS.

FLORIDA SUPPLY AND MOVEMENT OF FROZEN CONCENTRATE GRAPEFRUIT



* 45° BRIX. ^ INCLUDES IMPORTS. FLORIDA CANNERS ASSOCIATION DATA.

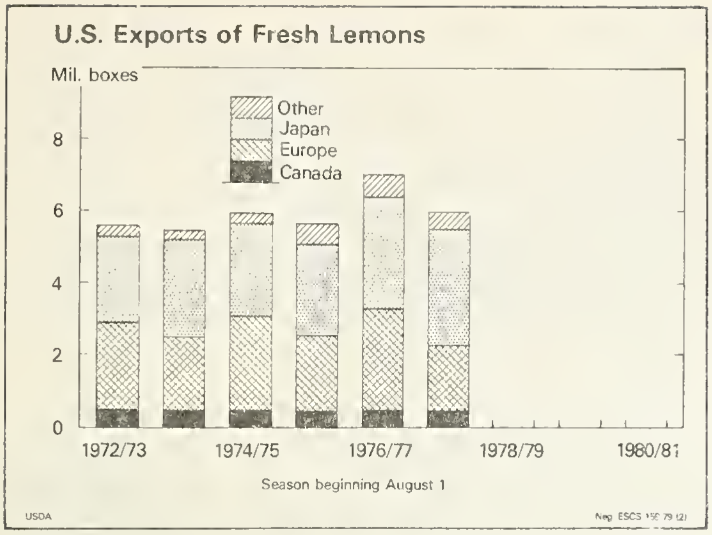
YEAR BEGINNING DECEMBER

In contrast, the total pack of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 10 was substantially smaller than last season. However, movement has been a tenth above last season in spite of higher prices. Thus, with the smaller pack and carryin, the stocks-on-hand as of February 10 were approximately one-half of last year's quantity.

Lemons

As of February 1, the 1978/79 U.S. lemon production was forecast at 21.3 million boxes (734 thousand metric tons), 18 percent below last season. The crop in California, at 15 million boxes, was 26 percent below 1977/78. The Arizona crop, at 6.30 million boxes, was 10 percent below the January 1 forecast as a result of damage from low temperatures but was still 11 percent above last season.

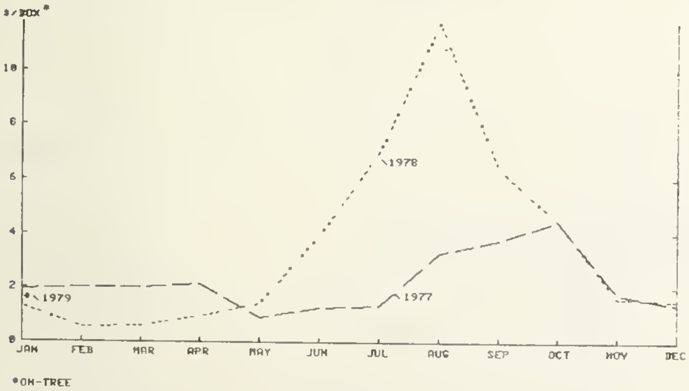
Harvest of lemons in California was 38 percent complete by February 1 compared with 30 percent


U.S. Exports of Fresh Lemons

last year. As a result of the December and January freezes, Central Valley lemons show some tree damage and fruit is experiencing some dryness. Coastal lemons have been hit very hard with large amounts of defoliation. Harvest of Arizona lemons was more than 70 percent complete by February 1.

Total utilization of lemons through mid-February was moderately below year-earlier levels because of smaller shipments of lemons to processors. Shipments of lemons for fresh sale were up substantially as large shipments abroad more than offset smaller domestic movement. The export market appears very bright, particularly Europe, as the 1978/79 lemon crops in Italy and Spain are currently forecast sharply smaller than 1977/78. Hot winds during fruit setting and subnormal precipitation during much of the season dropped the Italian lemon crop one-fourth from last season. The Spanish lemon crop is likely to be down 24 percent due mainly to defective flowering as a result of low temperatures in February and March. Through December, our exports to Europe this season have been up 53 percent from the same period a year ago. Our shipments to Japan continue to surge, 27 percent above last season. The appreciation of the Japanese yen relative to the U.S. dollar will help hold our exports of lemons to Japan above last year's levels.

ALL LEMONS: U.S. AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWER



As a result of the smaller crop and good foreign demand, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have averaged almost 30 percent above last year's high levels. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons for domestic sales were quoted at $6.61 per carton (38 pounds net), compared with $5.75 a year ago. In view of good demand, prices are likely to remain above year-earlier levels.

Other Citrus

The 1978/79 Temple crop in Florida was forecast at 4.8 million boxes (196 thousand metric tons), 2 percent below last season. The crop was 27 percent harvested by February 1 compared with 31 percent on the same date last year. Through mid-February, total shipment was substantially behind last season's pace with fresh sale down 6 percent and processing use down one-fourth. F.o.b. prices have declined with increasing supplies. By mid-February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at $5.25 per carton (4/5 bushel), 5 percent more than the corresponding period a year ago. F.o.b. prices so far this season have averaged one-tenth higher than last season.

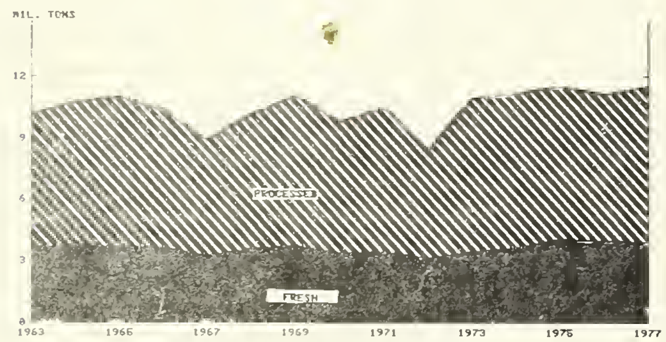
As of February 1, the U.S. tangerine crop was expected to total 5.4 million boxes (217 thousand metric tons), 9 percent below the January 1 forecast, but the same as last season. Utilization of the Florida crop is expected to reach 3.6 million boxes, 300 thousand boxes less than the estimated production of size 210 or larger fruit. Because of the December freeze, the California crop continued to decline and is now expected to total 1.25 million boxes, 17 percent below last season. Likewise, the Arizona crop, damaged by the December freeze, was forecast at 550 thousand boxes, down 100 thousand boxes from January and 21 percent below last season. Utilization of tangerines in Florida for both fresh sales and processing outlets so far this season has been one-fifth above last season. Since mid-December, f.o.b. prices have been steadily declining to levels below a year ago. The season-average price is currently estimated at $5.82 per carton (4/5 bushel) compared with $5.87 last season.

Florida's tangelo crop for 1978/79 was forecast at 4 million boxes (163 thousand metric tons), 18 percent below last season. As of February 1, harvest was 95 percent complete. Because of the smaller crop, utilization of tangelos has been sharply reduced from last season's levels with both fresh sales and processing outlets down almost 15 percent. Consequently, f.o.b. prices for tangelos averaged $4.90 a carton (4/5 bushel), up one-fifth from last season.

FRESH NONCITRUS

Production of noncitrus fruits and berries in 1978 totaled 11.9 million tons, slightly more than a year earlier and 4 percent larger than in 1976. A larger apple crop was primarily responsible for the higher total. The largest tonnage increases occurred in apples, bushberries, sweet cherries, cranberries, olives, and papayas. Decreases occurred in the major California crops—apricots, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, and strawberries. Tart cherry production in Michigan was also lower than in 1977. Total bearing acreage of noncitrus fruits (including strawberries) continued to expand, increasing 1 percent in 1978.

NONCITRUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION



The value of utilized production of 18 major deciduous fruits (excluding avocados and persimmons), at $3.1 billion, was 19 percent higher than the year earlier. The value of each of the fruits was greater than the year before, even though production of some was down, because prices in both the fresh and processing markets were at high levels throughout the 1978 season.

Apples

Record Crop

The 1978 commercial apple crop increased for the third year in a row to a new record 7.55 billion pounds, 6 percent larger than the previous record set in 1975. Of the total, 7.53 billion pounds were utilized. The utilized crop was 13 percent larger than in 1977 and 16 percent larger than in 1976. In the East, 3.07 billion pounds were utilized, 14 percent more than a year ago, while utilization in the Central States increased 26 percent, to 1.27 billion pounds. The utilized crop in the West, at 3.2 billion pounds, was up 8 percent from a year earlier. In Washington, the Nation's leading producer, the 2.3-billion-pound crop was 10 percent above last season and only slightly below the 1976 record crop.

Usual utilization patterns for apples are shown in the accompanying pie chart. Well over half of the total apple crop is consumed in the fresh form. Of the remainder, canned apples and apple juice-cider are the major processed products. Frozen, dried and "other" uses usually account for about 5 percent of the utilized crop.

The Nation's leading varieties of apples were: Red Delicious, 36 percent of the total; Golden Delicious, 17 percent; MacIntosh, 10 percent; Rome Beauty, 7 percent; and Jonathan and York Imperial, each 5 percent of the total.

Several varieties showed substantial gains in production. Production of Rhode Island Greenings increased 35 percent over 1977. York Imperial production increased 33 percent. Other varieties showing gains were: Rome Beauty, up 19 percent;

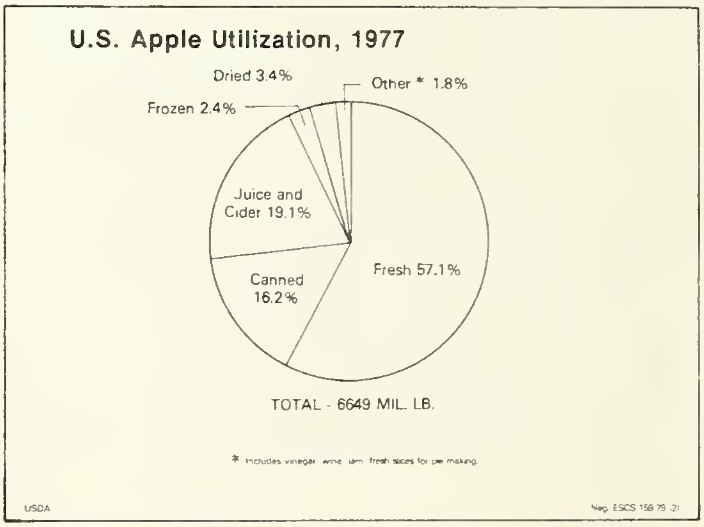

U.S. Apple Utilization, 1977

Table 6—Fruits and planted nuts bearing acreage, United States

Year	Citrus fruit[1]	Major deciduous fruits[2]	Minor fruits[3]	Tree nuts[4]	Total fruits and tree nuts
	1,000 acres				
1976	1,178.6	1,645.5	100.7	448.8	3,373.6
1977	1,162.8	1,662.4	107.8	473.2	3,406.2
1978[5]	1,137.0	1,686.3	115.8	501.8	3,440.9

[1] Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines and temples. Acreage is for the year of harvest. [2] Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and prunes. [3] Avocados, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons and pomegranates. [4] Almonds, filberts, and walnuts. Pistachios beginning 1977. [5] Preliminary.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Red Delicious, 17 percent; Winesap, 12 percent; and Stayman, 10 percent.

Remaining Supplies Up Sharply

Supplies of apples in cold storage at the end of January totaled 2.1 billion pounds, an increase of 25 percent from a year earlier. Nearly three-fourths of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage, up about 13 percent from a year earlier. As expected, stocks in the Pacific and Middle Atlantic States accounted for most of the increase, reflecting larger crops in those areas. As a result of the larger apple crop in the Pacific States, cold storage stocks, at 1.2 billion pounds, were up approximately 14 percent from a year ago. Most of the cold storage holdings of apples are in Washington which had approximately 1.1 billion pounds, up from 0.9 billion pounds last year.

Table 7—Apple production by leading varieties and State, 1977 and 1978

Leading varieties	U.S. production		Percentage of U.S. total apple production		Leading producing States	State production as percentage of U.S. production by variety	
	1977	1978	1977	1978		1977	1978
	Million pounds		*Percent*			*Percent*	
Delicious	2,294.9	2,696.1	34	36	Washington	55	54
Golden Delicious	1,196.5	1,259.7	18	17	Washington	53	51
McIntosh	687.2	729.8	10	10	New York	44	42
Rome Beauty	465.2	555.3	7	7	New York	22	21
Jonathan	357.2	372.9	5	5	Michigan	42	52
York Imperial	260.3	345.5	4	5	Pennsylvania	44	---
Other varieties	1,417.3	1,593.3	22	20	West Virginia[1]	---	36
U.S. total	6,678.6	7,552.6	100	100			

[1] West Virginia was the leading producing State for York Imperial apples in 1978.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 8—Apple cold storage holdings at end of month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Million pounds											
1976												
Regular	814	410	188	134	82	42	29	10	262	1,931	1,481	986
C.A.	1,273	1,153	911	632	338	132	24	1	90	1,235	1,288	1,263
Total	2,087	1,563	1,099	766	420	174	53	11	352	3,166	2,769	2,249
1977												
Regular	564	308	115	66	36	14	4	15	811	1,861	1,380	840
C.A.	1,212	1,027	798	538	293	153	53	([1])	296	1,281	1,331	1,298
Total	1,776	1,335	913	604	329	167	57	15	1,107	3,142	2,711	2,138
1978												
Regular	458	218	94	49	12	4	1	11	935	1,896	1,616	1,065
C.A.	1,200	953	656	382	174	69	13	([1])	508	1,553	1,610	1,531
Total	1,658	1,171	750	431	186	73	14	11	1,443	3,449	3,226	2,596
1979												
Regular	588											
C.A.	1,477											
Total	2,065											

[1] Less than 1 million lb.

C.A.—Controlled atmosphere.

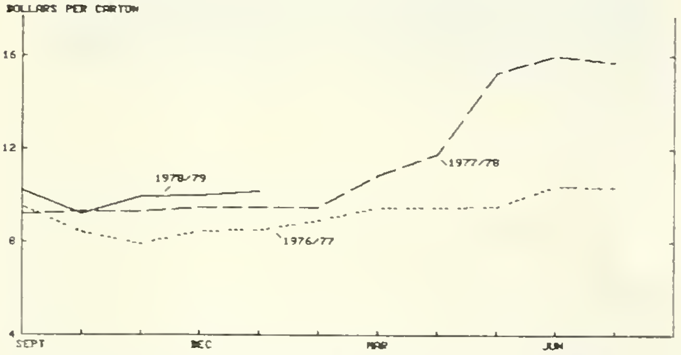
Source: Cold Storage, CRB, (ESCS).

Market Outlook

Although the 1978 apple crop was substantially larger, fresh apple movement through early February was running about the same as last year. Apple shipments from the East and Midwest were running ahead of the 1977/78 pace, but shipments from Washington lagged a year earlier.

Larger shipments from the Eastern States have been reflected in slightly lower f.o.b. shipping point prices in the East, particularly for eastern varieties. However, f.o.b. prices for Red and Golden Delicious apples have been above a year ago. In February, the average price received by growers for all apples for fresh use was 14.0 cents per pound, compared with 13.2 cents in February 1978. Prices have remained high despite the larger crop and large cold storage holdings because of very strong demand in the processing market.

RED DELICIOUS APPLE PRICES
MONTHLY AVERAGES, WASHINGTON STATE



F.O.B. YAKIMA VALLEY, TRAY PACK, 125 AND LARGER, EXTRA FANCY REGULAR STORAGE FOR 6-MONTH MARKETING SEASON AND CONTROL ATMOSPHERE 6-MONTH MARKETING SEASON.

USDA NEG. ESCS 6823-79 (2)

Despite larger remaining supplies of apples, both grower and retail prices are not expected to decline appreciably. The U.S. season average price to growers for the 1978 apple crop was estimated at 10.8 cents per pound, about 3 percent higher than in 1977. Total value of the U.S. commercial crop is estimated at $815 million, compared with nearly $700 million in 1977.

Exports Down

During July-December 1978, total exports of fresh apples amounted to 183 million pounds, down moderately from a year earlier. There were sharp reductions in exports to most of the European Community (EC) countries as their crops returned to normal levels. Larger exports to Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, and other countries, particularly the Middle East—which became an important customer last year—could not make up the difference.

During calendar year 1978, imports of fresh apples totaled about 132 million pounds, up from 109 million pounds a year earlier. Substantial boosts in imports from all of our major suppliers were responsible. Imports from Canada—our major supplier—were 5 percent larger than a year earlier.

Avocados

The 1977/78 avocado crop in California totaled 107 thousand tons, down 11 percent from the 1976/77 crop. Florida's crop at 10.7 thousand tons was about half as large as a year earlier. The total crop in 1977/78 was 17 percent smaller than the 1976/77 record of 141.1 thousand tons.

As a result of the smaller crop, the U.S. average price per ton received by growers for avocados for all uses rose to $735, up from $566 a year earlier. California prices averaged $740 per ton, while Florida growers received $690. At $79 million, California's production accounted for 91 percent of the value of the total U.S. crop.

For the 1978/79 season, the California forecast of shipments calls for 158 thousand tons, up by 47 percent from the 1977/78 harvest when 107 thousand tons were shipped. The new forecast is for the largest avocado crop ever in California, with the greatest increase being in the Hass variety. Florida certified shipments for the 1978/79 season are placed at 22.5 thousand tons. This will be more than twice the volume from the 1977/78 crop when only 10.3 thousand tons were shipped following the mid-January freeze in 1977.

Canada and Japan are the leading customers for U.S. avocados, usually accounting for 2-3 percent of total U.S. production. During calendar year 1978, U.S. exports of avocados totaled 6,641 tons.

Bananas

U.S. imports of bananas during 1978 totaled more than 2.2 million metric tons, a substantial increase over 1977. Honduras once again became our leading supplier, and Ecuador was second. Costa Rica, our leading supplier for the past 3 years, but plagued by strikes and tropical winds in 1978, slipped to third place. Those three countries supply more than two-thirds of our total banana supplies.

The index of average retail prices for all urban consumers (BLS) for bananas in January 1979 stood at 179.2 (1967=100), down from 209.1 in April, but 10 percent above a year earlier.

The wholesale price per 40-pound box of bananas averaged a record high $5.20 in 1978. Prices peaked in the spring of 1978, reaching $6.60 in April. The January 1979 wholesale price stood at $4.98—the highest January price on record—

Table 9—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1975-78

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978
	1,000 metric tons			
Colombia	142.1	111.3	105.5	174.7
Costa Rica	631.0	695.6	556.0	485.1
Ecuador	430.7	396.3	441.3	516.6
Guatemala	204.6	234.3	214.7	169.8
Honduras	262.6	485.4	512.1	540.6
Nicaragua	121.2	111.1	104.1	126.8
Panama	108.6	57.1	142.7	188.4
Other	9.6	11.9	40.4	35.6
Total	1,910.4	2,103.0	2,116.8	2,237.6

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

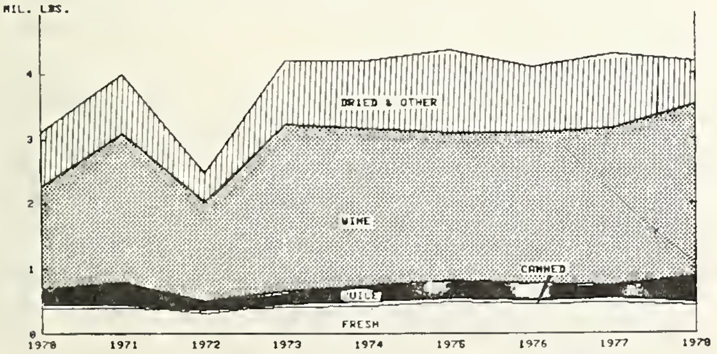
and, if the usual seasonal pattern prevails, consumers can look for higher banana prices this spring. Banana prices usually moderate when domestic fruit supplies come on the market in early summer.

Grapes

The 1978 utilized grape crop totaled 4.2 million tons, 3 percent less than last year but 2 percent more than the rain-damaged 1976 crop. The 1978 total utilization was less than last year because 55 thousand tons (248 thousand tons fresh equivalent) of raisins were lost due to severe damage from September rains in California. Before the rains, the total U.S. grape crop was forecast at a record 4.6 million tons.

The California total grape crop of 3.9 million tons was only slightly less than the previous year's record, and took 88 percent of the U.S. total. Declines in the utilized production of raisin and table varieties—down 19 and 25 percent, respectively—were offset by increases in the production of wine varieties—up 9 percent. In fact, production of wine varieties increased to another new record of 1.7 million tons.

U.S. GRAPES: UTILIZATION



USDA

NEG. ESCS 160-79 (2)

Grape production in other States rebounded to 550 thousand tons after very small crops in nearly all of the major grape-producing States in 1977. New York and Washington are the leading grape-producing States outside of California, and the Concord grape (used for juice, jams, jellies, and wines) is the leading variety in those States.

For the United States as a whole, more than half of the total grape crop is usually crushed for wine. In 1978, 63 percent of the utilized production was crushed. In California this year, 96 percent of the wine varieties was crushed, as well as 51 percent of the table varieties, and 44 percent of the raisin varieties.

About 2.5 million tons of grapes were crushed for wine in California in 1978, up moderately from 1977. Total shipments of wine from California during the first 11 months of 1978 reached 273.2 million gallons, up moderately from the corresponding period a year earlier and continuing the upward trend in wine shipments.

Grower Prices Up

The 1978 average grower price for grapes for all uses was estimated at $239 per ton, up from $194 in 1977 and $155 in 1976. As usual, prices varied widely among producing areas, among varieties, and by end uses. Arizona growers received $943 per ton for grapes (primarily for fresh market) while California growers received about $552 for their table varieties for fresh use. New York growers received an average of $245 per ton.

Fresh grape shipments from California through early February this season totaled 541.7 million pounds, down slightly from a year earlier. In early February, shipping point prices for Emperors, f.o.b. central San Joaquin Valley, California, were reported at $7.25 per 23-pound lug, compared with $6.38 a year earlier. Fresh prices are expected to remain substantially above last year's level for the remainder of the season. January 31 stocks, mostly Emperors, totaled 9.1 million pounds, down 34 percent from stocks at the same date a year earlier.

Pears

Crop Down

The U.S. pear crop totaled 727 thousand tons in 1978, down 7 percent from last year, and 11 percent below the 1976 record. All of the crop was utilized. The Pacific Coast States accounted for 684 thousand tons, or 94 percent of the total U.S. utilized crop. California and Oregon were responsible for the decrease. Washington's utilized production, at 246 thousand tons, was nearly 10 percent larger than a year earlier.

Utilized production of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States totaled 469 thousand tons in 1978, 14

Table 10—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1976, 1977, and 1978

State	1976	1977	1978
	Tons		
Connecticut	700	1,500	1,900
New York	8,000	16,000	18,500
Pennsylvania	3,700	4,700	3,300
Michigan	7,000	12,000	15,000
Idaho	2,000	1,800	(1)
Colorado	6,400	6,000	1,700
Utah	5,300	4,900	2,600
Washington	234,000	224,000	245,500
Oregon	200,000	179,000	150,500
California	353,500	334,600	288,200
United States	820,600	784,500	727,200

Pacific Coast	1976	1977	1978
	Tons		
Washington:			
Bartlett	140,000	138,000	132,000
Other	94,000	86,000	113,500
Total	234,000	224,000	245,500
Oregon:			
Bartlett	75,000	79,000	55,500
Other	125,000	100,000	95,000
Total	200,000	179,000	150,500
California:			
Bartlett	345,000	326,000	281,000
Other	8,500	8,600	7,200
Total	353,500	334,600	288,200
3 States:			
Bartlett	560,000	543,000	468,500
Other	227,500	194,600	215,700
Total	787,500	737,600	684,200

[1] Estimates discontinued after 1977 crop.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESCS.

percent below the 1977 level. Utilized production of other-than-Bartlett varieties, at 216 thousand tons, was 11 percent larger than the 1977 total and accounted for 30 percent of the U.S. pear crop, up from 25 percent a year earlier.

Processing use accounted for nearly 59 percent of the pear crop, compared with 61 percent in 1977. The slight decrease in processing use is attributable to the smaller Bartlett crop, higher prices in the fresh market, and a larger proportion of other-than-Bartlett pears processed. Bartletts accounted for about 88 percent of the total processed pears in 1978 and about 32 percent of the pears sold fresh.

Stocks Larger

The larger harvest of winter pears in the Pacific Coast last fall has resulted in sharply larger stocks in cold storage. The combined production of pears other than Bartlett in Oregon and Washington was placed at 209 thousand tons, 12 percent larger than in 1977. Cold storage stocks of other-than-Bartlett pears—mostly D'Anjou and Bosc—at the beginning of February amounted to 134 thousand tons, 25 percent larger than a year earlier.

Despite larger supplies, f.o.b. prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima, Washington, have been running above year-earlier levels. In mid February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at $10.05 per box (90-135's) compared with $9.00 per box a year ago, when stocks were much smaller. Even at the higher prices, demand for fresh pears appears to be stronger this season. Through mid-February, fresh pear unloads in 41 major markets were running slightly ahead of last year's pace.

Even with larger cold storage holdings, prices are expected to continue well above year-earlier levels for the balance of the season. The U.S. season average price to growers for the fresh pear crop has been estimated at $261 per ton, compared with $194 in 1977. Average grower prices for pears for processing use (except dried) are estimated at $185 per ton in 1978, compared with $115 in 1977. Average prices for Bartlett pears from Pacific Coast States are also estimated sharply above a year earlier. Bartlett pear prices, by uses, and percentage changes from 1977 are: fresh, $278 per ton, up 87 percent; canned, $203 per ton, up 59 percent; (other processed (except dried)), $194 per ton, up 62 percent; and (all uses), $213 per ton, up 68 percent.

Foreign Trade Good

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July-December 1978 totaled 24,251 metric tons, about 2 percent less than during the same period in 1977. Smaller shipments to the EC and Latin America more than offset increases in shipments to Sweden and Hong Kong. Canada is by far the largest single customer for fresh pears, taking more than one-third of our total exports.

Due to strong demand and high prices, imports of fresh pears were more than a third larger during

1978 than during 1977. Australia is our major supplier, shipping 3,188 metric tons, more than half of our imports. Chile, with 1,646 metric tons, is the second most important supplier. South Africa shipped us 668 metric tons in 1978.

Strawberries

Crop Down in 1978

Despite the larger harvested acreage, U.S. commercial strawberry production during 1978 totaled only 648 million pounds, slightly smaller than the year before when acreage was 6 percent smaller. Yields dipped to 17,800 pounds per acre, down from 19,000 pounds in 1977.

The California strawberry crop, at 514 million pounds, was slightly less than in 1977, despite increased acreage. Yields in California dipped to 37,500 pounds per acre due to adverse weather conditions during part of the peak production season. California's share of the U.S. crop dipped to 79 percent, down from 80 percent in 1977. Production in the other principal strawberry-producing States was spotty, depending upon weather conditions in each particular area.

Because of higher prices in the fresh market than in the processing market, a larger portion of the total production was sold fresh. The average value for Florida strawberries in 1978 was $57.40 per hundredweight (cwt.), up from $41.10 in 1977. Prices for fresh market strawberries averaged lower in other areas of the country, down to an average of $35.80 compared with $38.90 the year before. But prices for processing strawberries fell to $18.80 per hundredweight, 16 percent below a year earlier, thus making the fresh market relatively more attractive to growers.

The 1979 Florida strawberry acreage is placed at 2,300 acres, 15 percent larger than in 1978. Current indications are that the 1979 Florida crop is in good condition, and is making rapid growth in the Plant City area. Harvest is underway in some areas. Florida's winter crop normally accounts for less than 5 percent of U.S. annual production. So far this season, shipments to 41 major markets are running substantially ahead of last year's pace. Opening f.o.b. prices for Florida strawberries at $6.75 per 12-pint flat were slightly lower than last year. Prices probably will decline with increased supplies from Florida and Mexico.

Imports Up Slightly

The following table shows data on U.S. imports of fresh and frozen strawberries for the past 5 years. Most imports for both items originate in Mexico. Adverse weather seriously restricted the strawberry crop in Mexico in 1976, causing curtailment of both fresh and processed imports. Imports have rebounded during the past 2 years to 33.7 million pounds fresh and 97.6 million pounds frozen, but are still well below the high import levels of 1973 and 1974.

Table 11—U.S. strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	Million pounds	
1973	38.9	113.7
1974	43.7	117.1
1975	31.2	97.5
1976	21.6	49.6
1977	24.7	97.0
1978	33.7	97.6

Source: Foreign Agriculture Service.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

Smaller crops of most noncitrus crops in California last summer led to smaller packs of fruit in 1978/79. The smaller packs, plus a smaller than usual carryin, resulted in the smallest supplies of canned noncitrus fruit in the past 5 years. Shipments of canned noncitrus fruit through December were also smaller than usual. January 1 stocks were substantially smaller this year. Current stocks of dried fruits—particularly raisins and prunes—were also sharply smaller as a result of heavy rains during the September drying season in California. Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and berries were also substantially lower than a year ago. The net result is a tight supply situation for nearly all processed noncitrus fruit items which will continue at least until the new packing season gets underway next summer.

Reflecting the smaller supply situation, prices for all processed fruit items are above last year's levels.

Canned

Although the packing season is not completed for apple and pineapple products, data available for 11 principal canned fruit items indicate that the 1978/79 U.S. pack of canned noncitrus fruit will be substantially smaller than the 1977/78 pack.

Smaller packs are reported for all of the 11 fruit items reported in table 29. The canning season for pineapple is still in progress, but carryin at the beginning of the season was a fifth larger, and total supplies in December were 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. In addition, shortages in canning supplies and strong demand are expected to push prices for canned pineapple above current levels this spring. The pack of canned applesauce is expected to exceed last year's total.

Supplies Down Substantially

Total supplies of canned fruit for the 1978/79 season are substantially below those of a year ago as a result of a 9-percent smaller carryin and an 18-percent smaller pack. Overall shipments of canned fruit through December 1 were running generally behind shipments of a year earlier. Thus, stocks at the beginning of the year were 20 percent smaller than a year ago.

Supplies of canned cling peaches available for the remainder of the season are sharply lower than last year because of the small crop of clingstone peaches in California last summer. Movement of canned clingstones, while trailing last year's pace, has been about average. The inventory of canned tart cherries remains very tight this year because of a small carryin and good demand from the food processing trade. Stocks of canned sweet cherries are smaller this year than during the past 4 years, because a 7-percent increase in shipments further depleted slightly smaller beginning stocks. Canned apricot stocks are also sharply lower as a result of the small apricot crop in California last year, and a small carryover. Lower stocks were also registered for canned fruit cocktail, spiced cling and freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums. Only stocks of mixed fruits and fruits for salad showed gains over a year earlier, and these were minimal.

F.o.b. prices for the individual canned fruits have generally reflected the supply situation. The BLS wholesale price for canned clingstone peaches in January stood at $6.45 per case (12-2½ cans), 19 percent above the January 1978 level. The January 1979 BLS wholesale price index for all canned fruits was 209.3 (1967=100), 14 percent above 1978. Prices for all canned items are expected to remain substantially above last year's level, at least until the new packing season gets underway next summer. Even then, a new cannery workers' contract in 1979 and the general inflationary trend will counteract any price declines resulting from larger fruit crops expected in California next summer.

Exports Up Substantially

Led by substantial increases in exports of canned cling peaches, and tart cherries, U.S. exports of canned fruits during June-December 1978 averaged substantially above those of a year earlier. Sharply stronger demand from Europe and Latin America was responsible for the increases. The outlook for exports of canned fruit during the remainder of the season will be affected by supplies from competing countries—particularly Australia and South Africa—and the value of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies.

Table 12—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January 1976-79

Frozen fruit	1976	1977	1978	1979[1]
	Thousand pounds			
Apples	77,604	98,446	103,575	91,702
Apricots	10,357	11,608	11,420	8,743
Blackberries	12,763	11,014	7,585	7,666
Blueberries	21,383	23,214	21,802	32,297
Boysenberries	4,769	2,311	2,200	1,742
Cherries, tart (RSP)	[2] 83,224	[2] 42,262	44,917	48,919
Cherries, sweet			13,704	12,288
Grapes	6,008	6,910	7,465	8,012
Peaches	40,988	52,429	61,883	44,884
Raspberries, Red	17,707	12,182	[3] 11,847	[3] 11,865
Raspberries, Black	2,065	1,491		
Strawberries	104,118	92,157	126,208	94,324
Other frozen fruits	141,082	144,970	136,457	118,088
Total frozen fruits	522,068	498,994	549,063	480,531

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes both sweet and tart cherries. [3] Red and black raspberries.

Source: Cold Storage, CRB, ESCS.

Frozen

The supply of frozen noncitrus fruits and berries in cold storage on January 31 was down substantially from the same period a year ago. There were substantial declines in all items except blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, grapes, and tart cherries. There were major declines in stocks of frozen strawberries, apples, and 'other' fruit.

Strawberries are the major frozen fruit. Storage stocks on January 31 were down one fourth from a year ago, reflecting smaller domestic production. Imports of frozen strawberries—mostly from Mexico—were up 1 percent in calendar year 1978 over 1977. Reflecting the smaller supplies, January wholesale prices for frozen strawberries—at $5.23 per dozen 10-ounce packages—were 6 percent above a year earlier.

In contrast, stocks of frozen blueberries were up sharply, and stocks of other frozen bushberries were above last year's levels. However, because of the competition among frozen fruit items, and the degree of substitutability among them, prices are expected to remain high throughout this marketing season.

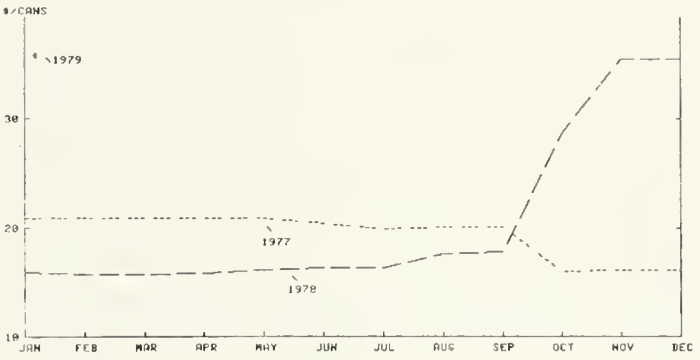
Dried Fruit

The production of dried fruit in the United States during 1978 was substantially smaller than in the previous year because of adverse weather in California during the peak drying season.

Deliveries of California raisins to handlers through February 10, 1979 totaled 79,027 tons, compared with 247,000 tons during the comparable period last season. An additional 60,021 tons of raisins were being held for reconditioning, and part of these will be delivered to handlers after damaged raisins have been removed. This small crop, coupled with a modest carryin of nearly 68 thousand tons, has resulted in very tight supplies and high raisin prices. Because of this situation, shipments through January 31 (August-January) were down an average of 15 percent. Domestic shipments were down 9 percent and exports trailed by 42 percent.

Because of the drastically smaller supplies, wholesale prices of raisins have skyrocketed since September. The BLS wholesale price of raisins in January was $35.52 per case (24-15-ounce cartons) compared with $15.92 per case last year and $17.82 in September 1978. The season average price received by growers is estimated at $1,121 per ton (dried basis), up from $840 a ton last year.

RAISINS: BLS WHOLESALE PRICE



USDA

NEG. ESCS 0988-79 (2)

Production of California dried prunes, estimated at 131,000 tons, is down 18 percent from the 1977 output. Thus, even with a larger carryin, total supplies of dried prunes are substantially smaller than last year. Reflecting the smaller supplies, the season average price to growers was estimated at $650 per ton, 30 percent higher than a year ago. With the smaller crop but higher price, the total value of prune production was placed at $85 million, up from $79 million in 1977.

With the smaller total supplies, prices for dried prunes have edged upward. The January 1979 BLS average wholesale price of dried prunes was $15.32 per case (24 one-pound packages), up from $11.79 in January 1978. Prices are expected to remain firm through the remainder of the season.

California fig production totaled 27,700 tons in 1978, down one-third from the 1977 crop. Approximately 87 percent of the fig crop was dried (24,000 tons fresh-weight basis) and the remainder was used fresh or was canned. Reflecting the smaller crop, grower prices for figs for all uses were estimated at $308 per ton, up from $267 a year earlier. The total value of the U.S. fig crop was placed at $8.5 million.

TREE NUTS

The estimated production of six major domestic tree nuts in 1978, at 430 thousand tons, was down one-fourth from the 1977 crop as smaller crops of almonds, walnuts, pecans, and pistachios more than offset the larger crops of filberts and Macadamia nuts. The drought in 1977, a mild winter, and a cold damp spring were responsible for the smaller crops of almonds, walnuts, and pistachios in California. The smaller pecan crop in most southern States was due to poor growing conditions last summer.

Tree nuts are substitutable for each other in many end uses. Because of this, prices for one kind of nut are strongly influenced by the supplies and prices of the others. Thus, with sharply smaller crops of almonds and walnuts, and substantially smaller supplies of pecans, prices for all domestic tree nuts are at or near record high levels. The value of utilized production is estimated at $621 million, up 12 percent from 1977.

Almonds

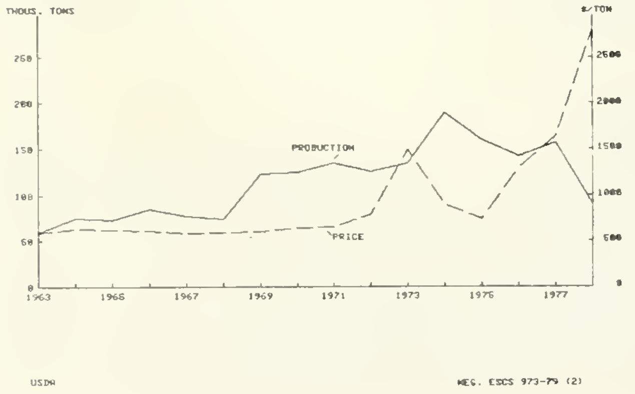
The 1978 almond crop in California totaled 180 million pounds of nutmeats (142 thousand tons or 81.6 thousand metric tons in-shell basis). This was 42 percent less than was produced in 1977. The decrease was due entirely to sharply lower yields. In 1978, the yield per bearing acre was 600 pounds (kernel weight), the lowest in the last 15 years. Even with the substantially larger inventory at the beginning of the season, total supplies of salable almonds for the current marketing season are 28 percent smaller than last season. Despite sharply higher prices, demand for almonds is relatively good. Shipments to both domestic and foreign markets during the first 7 months of the crop year (July-January) were only 4 percent below last season's levels.

According to the Almond Board of California, total shipments of almonds during July-January 1979 amounted to 156.6 million pounds (shelled basis), compared with 163.4 million pounds during the corresponding period a year ago. The smaller shipments were mainly attributed to reduced exports. West Germany is our largest export market. Sales to Japan continue strong. Our export prospects to Europe do not appear bright as Spain, the world's second largest producer, reported the 1978 almond crop approximately 87 percent larger than the 1977 freeze-damaged crop. On the other hand, the devaluation of the U.S. dollar—which causes higher export prices of Spanish almonds—appears to have dampened the enthusiasm of Spanish traders with respect to exports. With the dollar still relatively weak against the Japanese yen, prospects appear favorable for further expansion of the export market for our almonds in Japan during 1978/79. India has liberalized its import policy for U.S. almonds. Our almond exports to India so far this season have increased 37 percent from year-earlier levels.

If the almond sales continue at the current pace, carryout at the end of the season is likely to be the smallest in several years. However, large crops in 1979 may be expected as almond trees have benefitted from cold weather this winter in California.

In response to the sharply smaller crop and smaller supplies of other competing tree nuts, the 1978 season average grower price for almonds advanced sharply to $1.40 a pound, compared with $0.82 in 1977. Consequently, even with a sharply smaller crop, total value of the almond crop amounted to $252 million, nearly the same as 1977.

U.S. ALMOND PRODUCTION & PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS



Pecans

The U.S. pecan crop is estimated at 205 million pounds (93.1 thousand metric tons), 13 percent less than was harvested in 1977. Improved varieties, at 142 million pounds, accounted for 69 percent of the crop, compared with 58 percent in 1977. The native and seedling crop is placed at 63.2 million pounds, 36 percent less than the 1977 crop. Because of substantially higher prices, movement has weakened considerably. Consequently, cold storage holdings of in-shell pecans as of January 31 were 28 percent above year-earlier levels. Shelled pecans in cold storage, although a small quantity, were 57 percent larger.

Because of the smaller crop and smaller supplies of competing tree nuts, the 1978 season average price received by pecan growers was estimated at 66.6 cents per pound, up 15 percent from year-earlier levels. Higher prices were reported for both improved varieties and seedlings. However, total value of the pecan crop declined 7 percent from 1977.

Walnuts

The walnut crop in California totaled 160 thousand tons (145 thousand metric tons), 17 percent less than was produced in 1977. The smaller walnut crop combined with a smaller carryover at the beginning of the season resulted in the total supply being substantially less than in the 1977/78 season.

As a result of sharply higher prices, shipments of both shelled and in-shell walnuts during the first 6 months of 1978/79 (August 1-January 31) were considerably below year-earlier levels. During the period, 102 million pounds of in-shell and 56 million pounds of shelled walnuts were shipped. Of these, about 51 million pounds of in-shell, and 3 million pounds of shelled walnuts were exported, according to the Walnut Marketing Board. Japan, West Germany, Israel, Canada, and England are our major export customers, but their purchases showed mixed changes from 1977/78. Substantial decreases in purchases were recorded for West Germany, Israel, and Canada, but Japan and England bought more. Our walnut sales abroad, particularly in Europe, will face greater competition from substantially larger crops in France and Italy.

Even with considerably smaller shipments so far this season, the carryout at the end of the season is not likely to be large. The 1978 season-average grower price is tentatively estimated at $1,360 per ton (in-shell), compared with $731 for the 1977 crop.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1978 filbert production in Washington and Oregon totaled 13.4 thousand tons (12.2 thousand metric tons), 14 percent above last season and 87 percent more than in 1976. Because of the smaller supply of other tree nuts, U.S. season average prices received by growers is expected to average $800 per ton, up from $687 for the 1977 crop.

The 1978 Hawaiian Macadamia crop, at 22 million pounds (9,980 metric tons), was 12 percent above the 1977 crop and was 16 percent above 1976. Despite a larger crop, prices received by growers are estimated at 48.7 cents per pound, compared with 40.8 cents a year earlier.

Pistachio production in California in 1978 was placed at 2.5 million pounds (1,130 metric tons), 44 percent less than the 1977 production. However, the pistachio production trend is upward as more trees reach bearing age. As a result of the sharply smaller crop, grower returns averaged $1.24 per pound, up from $1.04 in 1977.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION AND VALUE

The utilized production and value of fruits, berries, and tree nuts grown in the United States in 1977 and 1978 (preliminary) are shown by States in tables 13-17 of this issue.

Utilized production of fruits, berries, and nuts declined slightly from 1977 to 26.6 million tons in 1978, but, reflecting higher farm prices, the total value of production jumped nearly 20 percent to $5.3 billion. Citrus production accounted for 54 percent of the fruit tonnage harvested but only about 30 percent of the total value of all fruits and nuts. Leading crops in order of tonnages were oranges, 9.5 million tons; grapes, 4.2 million tons; apples, 3.8 million tons; grapefruit, 3.0 million tons; and peaches, 1.3 million tons. Ranked by value, the leading crops are oranges, $1.2 billion; grapes, $998 million; apples, $815 million; peaches, $309 million; almonds, $252 million; walnuts, $218 million; and strawberries, $200 million.

California and Florida accounted for nearly three-quarters of the U.S. fruit and nut tonnage utilized and about two-thirds of the total value. California was the leading State in 1978, accounting for 45 percent of the total value of all fruits and tree nuts produced. Florida was second with 22 percent. Other major producers were Washington, 9 percent; Michigan, 3.5 percent; and New York, 3.0 percent.

Edible tree nut production, at 430 thousand tons, was sharply below the 1977 level because of smaller crops of almonds and walnuts in California. California usually accounts for about three-fourths of both the total tonnage and value of the U.S. tree nut crop.

Revised data for 1978 will be published in the March 1980 *Fruit Situation*, along with preliminary data for 1979.

Table 13—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States and United States, 1977 and 1978[1]

Year and State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	1,000 tons	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*
1977:										
CALIF. . .	6,965.8	1,470,584	2,816.0	276,290	9,781.8	1,746,874	350.8	401,066	10,132.6	2,147,940
FLA.	21.6	16,343	11,179.0	795,952	11,200.6	812,295	3.1	3,143	11,203.7	815,439
WASH. . .	1,480.2	378,094	—	—	1,480.2	378,094	.4	236	1,480.6	378,330
N.Y.	584.2	113,967	—	—	584.2	113,967	—	—	584.2	113,967
MICH. . . .	483.1	127,487	—	—	483.1	127,487	—	—	483.1	127,487
OREG. . .	368.4	92,531	—	—	368.4	92,531	11.9	8,187	380.3	100,718
PA.	315.8	65,831	—	—	315.8	65,831	—	—	315.8	65,831
TEX.	23.0	6,440	789.2	40,972	812.0	47,412	16.0	19,880	828.0	67,292
GA.	55.0	15,610	—	—	55.0	15,610	44.0	54,680	99.0	70,290
ARIZ. . . .	11.0	10,505	458.0	35,841	469.0	46,346	—	—	469.0	46,346
Other States . .	1,529.3	382,851	—	—	1,529.3	382,851	65.0	66,786	1,594.3	439,637
U.S. .	11,837.4	2,680,243	15,242.0	1,149,055	27,079.4	3,829,298	491.2	553,978	27,570.6	4,383,276
1978:										
CALIF. . .	6,239.7	1,538,094	2,651.2	362,181	8,890.9	1,900,275	251.3	472,700	9,142.2	2,372,975
FLA.	14.5	16,646	10,349.0	1,123,076	10,363.5	1,139,722	2.1	2,828	10,365.6	1,142,550
WASH. . .	1,711.7	474,763	—	—	1,711.7	474,763	.3	256	1,712.0	475,019
N.Y.	745.7	159,955	—	—	745.7	159,955	—	—	745.7	159,955
OREG. . .	318.6	108,933	—	—	318.6	108,933	13.1	10,480	331.7	119,413
MICH. . . .	654.5	186,583	—	—	654.5	186,583	—	—	654.5	186,583
PA.	308.6	64,766	—	—	308.6	64,766	—	—	308.6	64,766
GA.	71.0	21,250	—	—	71.0	21,250	52.5	61,850	123.5	83,100
TEX.	18.5	6,290	736.0	43,191	754.5	49,481	11.0	20,160	765.5	69,641
ARIZ. . . .	14.3	13,485	476.2	45,839	490.5	59,324	—	—	490.5	59,324
Other States . .	1,750.5	490,974	—	—	1,750.7	490,974	48.0	52,537	1,788.7	543,511
U.S. .	11,847.8	3,081,739	14,212.4	1,574,287	26,060.2	4,656,026	378.3	620,811	26,438.5	5,276,837

[1] Preliminary.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1977

State	Noncitrus fruits												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons												Percent
Maine	44.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.0	0.4
N.H.	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	.2
Vt.	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	.2
Mass.	46.0	—	—	—	43.8	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	91.6	.8
R.I.	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	(2)
Conn.	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	1.5	—	—	—	26.0	.2
N.Y.	450.0	—	1.8	5.9	—	101.0	6.5	16.0	—	3.0	—	584.2	4.9
N.J.	65.0	—	—	—	7.8	1.1	55.0	—	—	1.6	—	130.5	1.1
Pa.	230.0	—	.4	1.6	—	29.6	47.5	4.7	—	2.0	—	315.8	2.7
Ohio	32.5	—	—	.1	—	7.0	1.5	—	—	3.4	—	44.5	.4
Ind.	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	—	25.7	.2
Ill.	52.5	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	57.0	.5
Mich.	285.0	—	23.0	81.0	—	33.0	27.5	12.0	14.0	7.6	—	483.1	4.1
Wis.	28.0	—	—	6.1	42.7	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	78.4	.7
Minn.	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	.1
Iowa	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	(2)
Mo.	29.0	—	—	—	—	3.8	5.5	—	—	—	—	38.3	.3
Kans.	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	12.5	.1
Del.	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	8.0	.1
Md.	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	—	—	—	—	45.5	.4
Va.	145.0	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	—	—	—	—	154.5	1.3
W. Va.	97.5	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	—	—	—	—	104.9	.9
N.C.	132.0	—	—	—	—	3.7	17.5	—	—	2.1	—	155.3	1.3
S.C.	12.5	—	—	—	—	[3]4.7	133.5	—	—	—	—	150.7	1.3
Ga.	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	45.0	—	—	—	—	55.0	.5
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	10.7	21.6	.2
Ky.	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	.1
Tenn.	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	9.0	.1
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	5.0	(2)
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	(2)
Ark.	11.8	—	—	—	—	9.6	19.5	—	—	2.2	—	43.1	.4
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	—	—	2.6	—	5.8	(2)
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	4.8	(2)
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	—	—	—	—	23.0	.2
Mont.	—	—	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	(2)
Idaho	42.5	—	2.0	—	—	—	6.2	1.8	7.0	—	—	59.5	.5
Colo.	37.5	—	.6	1.2	—	—	7.2	6.0	—	—	—	52.5	.4
N. Mex.	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	.1
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	.1
Utah	23.5	1.8	4.7	5.6	—	—	8.8	4.9	—	—	—	49.3	.4
Wash.	1,041.5	2.6	47.0	—	6.8	105.6	20.5	224.0	12.0	10.0	10.2	1,480.2	12.5
Ore.	73.5	—	37.5	4.0	4.0	—	9.0	179.0	25.0	17.5	18.9	368.4	3.1
Calif.	240.0	137.0	27.0	—	—	3,986.0	930.5	334.6	665.8	261.0	383.9	6,965.8	58.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.7	37.7	.3
U.S.[4]	3,324.5	141.4	146.5	105.5	105.1	4,296.2	1,426.1	784.5	723.8	325.4	458.4	11,837.4	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1977[1] —Continued

State	Citrus Fruit[5]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
					Quantity	Percent of U.S.					Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 tons					Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons			Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.0	0.2	—	—	—	—	44.0	0.2
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	.1	—	—	—	—	28.8	.1
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	.1	—	—	—	—	22.0	.1
Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	.3	—	—	—	—	91.6	.3
R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	(2)	—	—	—	—	2.5	(2)
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.0	.1	—	—	—	—	26.0	.1
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	584.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	584.2	2.1
N.J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	130.5	.5	—	—	—	—	130.5	.5
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	315.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	315.8	1.1
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.5	.2	—	—	—	—	44.5	.2
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.7	.1	—	—	—	—	25.7	.1
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.0	.2	—	—	—	—	57.0	.2
Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	483.1	1.8	—	—	—	—	483.1	1.8
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.4	.3	—	—	—	—	78.4	.3
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	(2)	—	—	—	—	10.0	(2)
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	(2)	—	—	—	—	5.3	(2)
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.3	.1	—	—	—	—	38.3	.1
Kans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	.1	—	—	—	—	12.5	(2)
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	(2)	—	—	—	—	8.0	(2)
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	.2	—	—	—	—	45.5	.2
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.5	.6	—	—	—	—	154.5	.6
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	104.9	.4	—	—	—	—	104.9	.4
N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	155.3	.6	1.0	—	1.0	0.2	156.3	.6
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	150.7	.6	1.5	—	1.5	.3	152.2	.6
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.0	.2	44.0	—	44.0	9.0	99.0	.4
Fla.	8,406.0	2,189.0	—	584.0	11,179.0	73.3	11,200.6	41.4	3.1	—	3.1	.6	11,203.7	40.6
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	(2)	—	—	—	—	9.9	(2)
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	(2)	—	—	—	—	9.0	(2)
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	(2)	16.0	—	16.0	3.3	21.0	.1
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	(2)	5.5	—	5.5	1.1	7.5	(2)
Ark.	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.1	.2	1.5	—	1.5	.3	44.6	.2
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	(2)	15.5	—	15.5	3.2	21.3	.1
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	(2)	6.8	—	6.8	1.4	11.6	(3)
Texas	293.0	496.0	—	—	789.0	5.2	812.0	3.0	16.0	—	16.0	3.3	828.0	3.0
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	(2)	—	—	—	—	2.6	(2)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.5	.2	—	—	—	—	59.5	.2
Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.5	.2	—	—	—	—	52.5	.2
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	.1	7.5	—	7.5	1.5	23.0	.1
Ariz.	148.0	96.0	190.0	24.0	458.0	3.0	469.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	469.0	1.7
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.3	.2	—	—	—	—	49.3	.2
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,480.2	5.5	—	0.4	.4	.1	1,480.6	5.4
Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	368.4	1.4	—	11.9	11.9	2.4	380.3	1.4
Calif.	1,699.0	251.0	798.0	68.0	2,816.0	18.5	9,781.8	36.1	—	350.8	350.8	71.3	10,132.6	31.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.7	.1	—	9.8	9.8	2.0	44.5	.2
U.S.[5]	10,546.0	3,032.0	988.0	676.0	15,242.0	100.0	27,079.4	100.0	118.3	372.9	491.2	100.0	27,570.6	100.0

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[1] Avocado 1977/78 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1976/77 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. [7] Almonds, nut meats, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report, and Citrus Annual, CR8, ESCS.

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1977[1]

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent Of U.S.
	1,000 dollars												*Percent*
Maine	10,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,472	0.4
N.H.	7,245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,245	.3
Vt.	5,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,500	.2
Mass.	11,776	—	—	—	15,488	—	770	—	—	—	—	28,034	1.0
R.I.	655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	655	(²)
Conn.	5,805	—	—	—	—	—	1,440	563	—	—	—	7,808	.3
N.Y.	77,400	—	994	3,481	—	23,634	2,275	2,928	3,255	3,255	—	113,967	4.3
N.J.	12,480	—	—	—	2,952	256	18,700	—	—	1,587	—	35,975	1.3
Pa.	41,860	—	293	954	—	16,849	12,255	1,184	—	2,436	—	65,831	2.5
Ohio	10,075	—	—	100	—	1,575	705	—	—	2,898	—	15,353	.6
Ind.	5,332	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	5,562	.2
Ill.	10,395	—	—	—	—	—	1,476	—	—	—	—	11,871	.4
Mich.	45,030	—	9,430	47,790	—	7,128	8,580	2,760	1,974	4,795	—	127,487	4.8
Wis.	7,000	—	—	3,526	15,628	—	—	—	—	1,426	—	27,580	1.0
Minn.	3,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,264	.1
Iowa	1,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,313	.1
Mo.	6,960	—	—	—	—	820	2,200	—	—	—	—	9,980	.4
Kans.	1,408	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	—	—	—	—	2,758	.1
Del.	1,404	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	1,704	.1
Md.	8,540	—	—	—	—	—	2,835	—	—	—	—	11,375	.4
Va.	24,360	—	—	—	—	—	2,280	—	—	—	—	26,640	1.0
W. Va.	19,110	—	—	—	—	—	2,132	—	—	—	—	21,242	.8
N.C.	22,968	—	—	—	—	1,184	4,340	—	—	1,848	—	30,340	1.1
S.C.	2,200	—	—	—	—	[3] 1,059	37,914	—	—	—	—	41,173	1.5
Ga.	1,840	—	—	—	—	—	13,770	—	—	—	—	15,610	.6
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,960	7,383	16,343	.6
Ky.	2,119	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	2,134	.1
Tenn.	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	1,040	—	—	—	—	2,100	.1
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,490	—	—	—	—	1,490	.1
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	—	—	—	—	680	(²)
Ark.	2,068	—	—	—	—	2,227	4,407	—	—	1,539	—	10,241	.4
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300	—	—	2,236	—	3,536	.1
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,093	—	—	—	—	1,093	.1
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,440	—	—	—	—	6,440	.2
Mont.	—	—	1,321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,321	.1
Idaho	12,665	—	943	—	—	—	1,500	360	1,757	—	—	17,225	.6
Colo	6,975	—	374	559	—	—	1,987	1,014	—	—	—	10,909	.4
N. Mex.	3,627	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,627	.1
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	10,505	—	—	—	—	—	10,505	.4
Utah	4,982	448	2,167	3,203	—	—	2,205	1,176	—	—	—	14,181	.5
Wash.	270,790	889	25,427	—	2,570	21,648	4,223	35,000	2,244	5,626	9,677	378,094	14.1
Ore.	13,524	—	16,050	2,336	1,516	—	2,646	24,658	3,200	9,979	18,622	92,531	3.4
Calif.	37,440	28,359	15,687	—	—	757,909	139,162	45,103	128,482	168,362	150,080	1,470,584	54.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,470	8,470	.3
U.S.[4]	699,642	29,696	72,686	61,949	38,184	834,794	281,740	114,746	137,657	214,947	194,232	2,672,065	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1977[1] —Continued

State	Citrus Fruit[5]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars					Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars			Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,472	0.3	—	—	—	—	10,472	0.2
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,245	.2	—	—	—	—	7,245	.2
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,500	1	—	—	—	—	5,500	.1
Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,034	.7	—	—	—	—	28,034	.6
R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	655	(²)	—	—	—	—	655	(²)
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,808	.2	—	—	—	—	7,808	.2
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,967	3.0	—	—	—	—	113,967	2.6
N.J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,975	.9	—	—	—	—	35,975	.8
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,831	1.7	—	—	—	—	65,831	1.5
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,353	.4	—	—	—	—	15,353	.4
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,562	.1	—	—	—	—	5,562	.1
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,871	.3	—	—	—	—	11,871	.3
Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	127,487	3.3	—	—	—	—	127,487	2.9
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,580	.7	—	—	—	—	27,580	.6
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,264	.1	—	—	—	—	3,264	.1
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,313	(²)	—	—	—	—	1,313	(²)
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,980	.3	—	—	—	—	9,980	.2
Kans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,758	.1	—	—	—	—	2,758	.1
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,704	(²)	—	—	—	—	1,704	(²)
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,375	.3	—	—	—	—	11,375	.3
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,640	.7	—	—	—	—	26,640	.6
W, Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,242	.6	—	—	—	—	21,242	.4
N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,340	.8	1,121	—	1,121	0.2	31,461	.7
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,173	1.1	1,769	—	1,769	.3	42,942	1.0
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,610	.4	54,680	—	54,680	10.0	70,290	1.6
Fla.	611,664	129,142	—	55,146	795,952	69.3	812,295	21.2	3,143	—	3,143	.6	815,438	18.6
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,134	.1	—	—	—	—	2,134	.1
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,100	.1	—	—	—	—	2,100	.1
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,490	(²)	16,141	—	16.141	2.9	17,631	.4
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	(²)	6,250	—	6,250	1.1	6,930	.2
Ark.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,241	.3	1,725	—	1,725	.3	11,966	.3
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,536	.1	12,925	—	12,925	2.4	16,461	.4
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,093	(²)	6,675	—	6,675	1.2	7,768	.2
Texas	17,660	23,312	—	—	40,972	3.6	47.412	1.2	19,880	—	19,880	3.6	67,292	1.5
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,321	(²)	—	—	—	—	1,321	(²)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,225	.5	—	—	—	—	17,225	.4
Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,909	.3	—	—	—	—	10,909	.2
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,627	.1	12,150	—	12,150	2.2	15,777	.4
Ariz.	10,558	5,370	15,850	4,063	35,841	3.1	46,346	1.2	—	—	—	—	46,346	1.1
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,181	.4	—	—	—	—	14,181	.3
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	378,094	9.9	—	236	236	(²)	378,330	8.6
Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,531	2.4	—	8,187	8,187	1.5	100,718	2.3
Calif.	171,314	17,643	76,650	10,683	276,290	24.0	1,746,874	45.7	—	401,066	401,066	72.2	2,147,940	49.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,470	.2	—	8,030	8,030	1.5	16,500	.4
U.S.[4]	811,196	175,467	92,500	69,892	1,149,055	100.0	3,829,298	100.0	136,459	417,519	553,978	100.0	4,383,276	100.0

[1] Avocado 1977/78 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1976/77 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report, and Citrus Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 16--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized of production, by States, United States, 1978

State	Noncitrus fruit											
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons												*Percent*
Maine	37.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.0	46.5	0.4
N.H.	29.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29.5	.2
Vt.	24.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.0	.2
Mass.	50.5	–	–	–	58.8	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	111.1	.9
R.I.	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(3)
Conn.	23.5	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	1.9	–	–	–	28.5	.2
N.Y.	515.0	–	3.5	9.5	–	188.0	8.0	18.5	–	3.2	–	745.7	6.3
N.J.	45.0	–	–	–	10.9	–	35.0	–	–	1.8	11.2	103.9	.9
Pa.	200.0	–	.8	3.1	–	57.5	42.5	3.3	–	1.4	–	308.6	2.6
Ohio	70.0	–	–	.1	–	12.0	2.5	–	–	4.3	–	88.9	.8
Ind.	30.0	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	–	–	–	–	32.5	.3
Ill.	44.5	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	–	–	–	–	52.5	.4
Mich.	400.0	–	35.0	64.0	–	67.5	30.0	15.0	24.0	7.7	11.3	654.5	5.5
Wis.	30.5	–	–	5.8	42.0	–	–	–	–	1.9	–	80.2	.7
Minn.	14.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.0	.1
Iowa	4.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.6	(3)
Mo.	20.0	–	–	–	–	3.3	7.0	–	–	–	–	30.3	.3
Kans.	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	–	–	–	–	7.5	.1
Del.	7.2	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	8.3	.1
Md.	42.5	–	–	–	–	–	12.0	–	–	–	–	54.5	.5
Va.	225.0	–	–	–	–	–	20.0	–	–	–	–	245.0	2.0
W. Va.	162.5	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	–	–	–	–	175.0	1.5
N.C.	147.5	–	–	–	–	5.9	22.5	–	–	1.6	3.9	181.4	1.5
S.C.	10.5	–	–	–	–	45.1	150.0	–	–	–	–	165.6	1.4
Ga.	11.0	–	–	–	–	–	60.0	–	–	–	–	71.0	.6
Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.5	–	14.5	.1
Ky.	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	5.5	–	–	–	–	12.6	.1
Tenn.	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	–	–	–	–	8.2	.1
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	–	–	–	–	7.5	.1
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	–	–	–	2.0	(2)
Ark.	5.0	–	–	–	–	8.2	18.0	–	–	2.1	–	33.3	.3
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.2	–	–	2.6	–	5.8	(3)
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	–	–	–	–	4.2	(3)
Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.5	–	–	–	–	18.5	.2
Mont.	–	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	(3)
Idaho	62.5	–	2.0	–	–	–	5.5	–	6.9	–	–	76.9	.6
Colo.	20.5	–	.1	.6	–	–	2.8	1.7	–	–	–	25.7	.2
N. Mex.	15.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.0	.1
Ariz.	–	–	–	–	–	14.3	–	–	–	–	–	14.3	.1
Utah	17.5	.6	3.0	5.6	–	–	7.5	2.6	–	–	–	36.8	.3
Wash.	1,150.0	2.7	60.7	–	6.9	187.0	19.0	245.5	21.3	8.8	9.8	1,711.7	14.4
Ore.	72.5	–	34.0	1.9	–	–	6.5	150.5	17.0	17.0	19.2	318.6	2.7
Calif.	260.0	123.0	14.0	–	4.7	3,631.0	755.0	288.2	573.2	256.9	333.7	6,239 7	52.8
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34.4	34.4	.3
U.S.[5]	3,766.5	126.3	154.9	90.6	123.3	4,179.8	1,280.5	727.2	642.4	323.8	432.5	11,847.8	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1978–Continued

State	Citrus fruit[6]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
					Quantity	Percent of U.S.					Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 tons					Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons			Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	46.5	.2	–	–	–	–	46.5	.2
N.H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	29.5	.1	–	–	–	–	29.5	.1
Vt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.0	.1	–	–	–	–	24.0	.1
Mass.	–	–	–	–	–	–	111.1	.4	–	–	–	–	111.1	.4
R.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(3)	–	–	–	–	2.6	(3)
Conn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.5	.1	–	–	–	–	28.5	.1
N.Y.	–	–	–	–	–	–	745.7	2.9	–	–	–	–	745.7	2.8
N.J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	103.9	.4	–	–	–	–	103.9	.4
Pa.	–	–	–	–	–	–	308.6	1.2	–	–	–	–	308.6	1.2
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	88.9	.3	–	–	–	–	88.9	.3
Ind.	–	–	–	–	–	–	32.5	.1	–	–	–	–	32.5	.1
Ill.	–	–	–	–	–	–	52.5	.2	–	–	–	–	52.5	.2
Mich.	–	–	–	–	–	–	654.5	2.5	–	–	–	–	654.5	2.5
Wis.	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.2	.3	–	–	–	–	80.2	.3
Minn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.0	.1	–	–	–	–	14.0	.1
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.6	(3)	–	–	–	–	4.6	(3)
Mo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.3	.1	–	–	–	–	30.3	.1
Kans.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	(3)	–	–	–	–	7.5	(3)
Del.	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	(3)	–	–	–	–	8.3	(3)
Md.	–	–	–	–	–	–	54.5	.2	–	–	–	–	54.5	.2
Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	245.0	.9	–	–	–	–	245.0	.9
W. Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	175.0	.7	–	–	–	–	175.0	.7
N.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	181.4	.7	1.5	–	1.5	.4	182.9	.7
S.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	165.6	.6	2.2	–	2.2	.6	167.8	.6
Ga.	–	–	–	–	–	–	71.0	.3	52.5	–	52.5	13.9	123.5	.5
Fla.	7,552.0	2,185.0	–	612.0	10,349.0	72.8	10,363.5	39.8	2.1	–	2.1	.6	10,361. 2	39.2
Ky.	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.6	.1	–	–	–	–	27.1	.1
Tenn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.2	(3)	–	–	–	–	8.2	(3)
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	(3)	7.5	–	7.5	2.0	15.0	.1
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	(3)	5.0	–	5.0	1.3	7.0	(3)
Ark.	–	–	–	–	–	–	33.3	.1	2.8	–	2.8	.7	36.1	.1
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.8	(3)	5.5	–	5.5	1.4	11.3	.1
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	(3)	5.0	–	5.0	1.3	9.2	(3)
Texas	260.0	476.0	–	–	736.0	5.2	754.5	2.9	11.0	–	11.0	2.9	765.5	2.9
Mont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	(3)	–	–	–	–	1.8	(2)
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	76.9	.3	–	–	–	–	76.9	.3
Colo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.7	.1	–	–	–	–	25.7	.1
N. Mex.	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.0	.1	7.5	–	7.5	2.0	22.5	.1
Ariz.	140.0	93.0	217.0	26.0	476.0	3.3	490.3	1.9	–	–	–	–	490.3	1.9
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	36.8	.2	–	–	–	–	36.8	.1
Wash.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,711.7	6.5	–	.3	.3	.1	1,712.0	6.4
Ore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	318.6	1.2	–	13.1	13.1	3.4	331.7	1.3
Calif.	1,575.0	245.0	775.0	56.0	2,651.0	18.7	8,890.7	34.1	–	251.3	251.3	66.4	9,142.0	34.6
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	34.5	.2	–	11.0	11.0	2.9	45.5	.2
U.S.[5]	9,527.0	2,999.0	992.0	694.0	14,212.0	100.0	26,059.8	100.0	102.6	275.7	378.3	100.0	26,438.1	100.0

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[1] Preliminary. [2] Avocado 1978/79 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [6] 1977/78 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. [8] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 17—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1978[1]

State	Noncitrus fruits												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 dollars												Percent
Maine	8,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,180	18,030	0.6
N.H.	7,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,434	.2
Vt.	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	.2
Mass.	12,726	—	—	—	20,798	—	1,015	—	—	—	—	34,539	1.1
R.I.	681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	681	(3)
Conn.	6,392	—	—	—	—	—	1,827	779	—	—	—	8,998	.3
N.Y.	93,730	—	1,901	8,108	—	46,060	2,960	3,793	—	3,403	—	159,955	5.2
N.J.	9,180	—	—	—	4,098	—	16,520	—	—	1,512	15,482	46,792	1.5
Pa.	32,000	—	627	2,585	—	13,340	13,430	944	—	1,840	—	64,766	2.1
Ohio	21,560	—	—	120	—	2,676	1,185	—	—	3,828	—	29,369	1.0
Ind.	6,600	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	—	—	—	—	7,700	.3
Ill.	10,146	—	—	—	—	—	3,504	—	—	—	—	13,650	.4
Mich.	63,200	—	16,030	56,832	—	13,905	9,600	3,165	3,312	5,621	14,918	186,583	6.1
Wis.	7,198	—	—	5,244	15,372	—	—	—	—	1,824	—	29,638	1.0
Minn.	4,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,116	.1
Iowa	1,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	.1
Mo.	5,360	—	—	—	—	762	2,240	—	—	—	—	8,362	.3
Kans.	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	880	—	—	—	—	1,940	.1
Del.	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	—	1,562	.1
Md.	8,330	—	—	—	—	—	3,192	—	—	—	—	11,522	.4
Va.	37,800	—	—	—	—	—	5,720	—	—	—	—	43,520	1.4
W. Va.	29,900	—	—	—	—	—	4,450	—	—	—	—	34,350	1.1
N.C.	31,860	—	—	—	—	1,770	7,200	—	—	1,120	4,616	46,566	1.5
S.C.	2,289	—	—	—	—	[4] 1,165	46,500	—	—	—	—	49,954	1.6
Ga.	2,530	—	—	—	—	—	18,720	—	—	—	—	21,250	.7
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,646	—	16,646	.5
Ky.	1,704	—	—	—	—	—	2,200	—	—	—	—	3,904	.1
Tenn.	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	1,344	—	—	—	—	2,512	.1
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,490	—	—	—	—	2,490	.1
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	800	(3)
Ark.	1,180	—	—	—	—	2,025	4,500	—	—	1,260	—	8,965	.3
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300	—	—	2,030	—	3,330	.1
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—	1,207	(3)
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,290	—	—	—	—	6,290	.2
Mont.	—	—	1,297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,297	.1
Idaho	21,125	—	1,354	—	—	—	1,375	—	1,421	—	—	25,275	.8
Colo.	4,264	—	149	541	—	—	968	342	—	—	—	6,264	.2
N. Mex.	4,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,110	.1
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	13,485	—	—	—	—	—	13,485	.4
Utah	4,550	276	2,307	4,407	—	—	2,550	910	—	—	—	15,000	.5
Wash.	305,900	753	48,257	—	2,627	39,083	5,472	51,727	3,174	4,452	13,318	474,763	15.4
Ore.	14,210	—	21,454	1,497	1,786	—	2,327	32,974	2,890	9,183	22,612	108,933	3.5
Calif.	44,720	33,579	14,168	—	—	863,936	136,310	63,533	145,210	147,814	88,824	1,538,094	49.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,677	9,677	.3
U.S.[5]	814,613	34,608	107,544	79,334	44,681	998,207	309,418	158,167	156,007	200,533	178,627	3,081,739	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1978—Continued

State	Citrus Fruit[6]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars					Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars			Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,030	0.4	—	—	—	—	18,030	0.3
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,434	.2	—	—	—	—	7,434	.1
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	.1	—	—	—	—	6,000	.1
Mass.	—	—	—	—	—		34,539	.7	—	—	—		34,539	.7
R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	681	(3)	—	—	—	—	681	(3)
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,998	.2	—	—	—	—	8,998	.2
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,955	3.4	—	—	—	—	159,955	3.0
N.J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,792	1.0	—	—	—	—	46,792	.9
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,766	1.4	—	—	—		64,766	1.2
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,369	.6	—	—	—	—	29,369	.6
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,700	.2	—	—	—	—	7,700	.1
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,650	.3	—	—	—	—	13,650	.3
Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	186,583	4.0	—	—	—	—	186,583	3.5
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,638	.6	—	—	—	—	29,638	.6
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,116	.1	—	—	—	—	4,116	.1
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	(3)	—	—	—	—	1,420	(3)
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,362	.2	—	—	—	—	8,362	.2
Kans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,940	(3)	—	—	—	—	1,940	(3)
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,562	(3)	—	—	—	—	1,562	(3)
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,522	.2	—	—	—	—	11,522	.2
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,520	.9	—	—	—	—	43,520	.8
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,350	.7	—	—	—	—	34,350	.6
N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,566	1.0	2,110	—	2,110	.3	48,676	.9
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,954	1.1	3,065	—	3,065	.5	53,019	1.0
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,250	.5	61,850	—	61,850	10.0	83,100	1.6
Fla.	909,136	134,717	—	79,223	1,123,076	71.3	1,139,722	24.6	2,828	—	2,828	.5	1,142,550	21.7
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,904	.1	—	—	—	—	3,904	.1
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,512	.1	—	—	—	—	2,512	.1
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,490	.1	10,365	—	10,365	1.7	12,855	.2
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	(3)	6,800	—	6,800	1.1	7,600	.1
Ark.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,965	.2	3,657	—	3,657	.6	12,622	.2
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,330	.1	8,050	—	8,050	1.3	11,380	.2
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207	(3)	7,776	—	7,776	1.3	8,983	.2
Texas	24,865	18,326	—	—	43,191	2.8	49,481	1.1	20,160	—	20,160	3.2	69,641	1.3
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,297	(3)	—	—	—	—	1,297	(3)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,275	.5	—	—	—	—	25,275	.5
Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,264	.1	—	—	—	—	6,264	.1
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,110	.1	—	—	—	—	4,110	.1
Ariz.	19,304	5,307	15,789	5,439	45,839	2.9	59,324	1.3	—	—	—	—	59,324	1.1
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	.3	—	—	—	—	15,000	.3
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	474,763	10.2	—	256	256	(3)	475,019	9.0 9.8
Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,933	2.3	—	10,480	10,480	1.7	119,413	2.3
Calif.	247,920	20,955	84,456	8,850	362,181	23.0	1,900,275	40.9	—	472,700	472,700	76.1	2,372,975	45.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,677	.2	—	10,714	10,714	1.7	20,391	.4
U.S.[4]	1,201,225	179,305	100,245	93,512	1,574,287	100.0	4,656,026	100.0	126,661	494,150	620,811	100.0	5,276,837	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Avocado 1978/79 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, and pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States totals due not add due to rounding. [6] 1977/78 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. [8] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual Vegetable Report, and Citrus Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 18—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, United States, crop year, 1976, 1977, and 1978

Commodity	Utilized production			Value of production		
	Crop year			Crop year		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
	1,000 tons			*1,000 dollars*		
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,237	3,325	3,767	587,188	699,642	814,613
Apricots, 3 States	128	142	126	25,703	29,696	34,608
Avocados, 2 States[2]	141	118	([7])	79,811	86,563	([7])
Bananas, Hawaii	3	3	2	780	905	878
Bushberries,	29	29	64	17,643	28,299	80,126
Cherries, sweet	168	147	155	64,450	77,686	107,544
Cherries, tart	73	106	91	36,806	61,949	79,334
Cranberries	120	105	123	32,424	38,154	44,681
Dates, California	22	25	23	7,750	8,585	8,663
Figs, California	32	42	28	5,778	11,081	8,532
Grapes	4,093	4,296	4,180	635,570	834,794	998,207
Nectarines, California	128	155	148	31,360	31,775	45,880
Olives, California	80	43	126	26,400	17,329	23,184
Papayas, Hawaii	25	32	32	6,134	7,565	8,799
Peaches[3]	1,398	1,484	1,341	253,922	281,740	309,418
Pears	821	784	727	102,068	114,746	158,167
Persimmons, California	2	2	([8])	871	700	([8])
Plums, California	115	157	154	43,700	49,141	60,060
Pomegranates, California	9	10	10	1,890	1,430	2,565
Prunes, California	474	508	419	60,976	79,341	85,150
Prunes and plums, other States	74	58	69	9,046	9,175	10,797
Strawberries	286	325	324	187,291	214,947	200,533
Total noncitrus	11,458	11,896	11,909	2,217,561	2,680,243	3,081,739
CITRUS:[2]						
Oranges	10,493	10,546	9,527	678,717	811,196	1,201,225
Tangerines	236	249	234	25,976	32,104	35,089
Grapefruit	2,850	3,032	2,999	154,802	175,467	179,305
Lemons	670	988	992	101,949	92,500	100,245
Limes, Florida	43	40	18	10,012	11,610	8,786
Tangelos, Florida[5]	248	216	221	13,680	13,296	22,981
Temples, Florida	248	171	221	15,895	12,882	26,656
Total citrus	14,788	15,242	14,212	1,001,211	1,149,055	1,574,287
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California[9]	233	249	142	184,032	256,034	252,000
Filberts, 2 States	7	12	13	4,588	8,068	10,736
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	10	10	11	7,007	8,030	10,714
Pecans[10]	52	118	103	83,983	136,459	126,661
Pistachios[6]		3	1		4,680	3,100
Walnuts, 2 States	184	193	160	115,165	140,707	217,600
Total tree nuts	485	584	430	394,775	553,978	620,811
Total all fruit and nuts	26,731	27,722	26,551	3,613,347	4,383,276	5,276,837

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[1] Preliminary. [2] 1976 indicates 1975/76. [3] Production for clingstone peaches includes culls and cannery diversions but excluded in value. [4] Due to rounding, totals are not identical in tables 13, 15, and 17. [5] Excludes K-early citrus fruit. [6] Estimates beginning 1977. [7] Data not available until July 5, 1979. [8] Estimates discontinued after 1977 crop. [9] Production converted to in-shell equivalent tons, using industry shelling ratios. Value on shelled basis. [10] Production includes New Mexico, but excluded in value.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual and Citrus Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 19—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1974-78

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons											
Apricots:												
1974	93.6	93.6	8.4	62.5	5.6	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	85.1
1975	182.6	175.6	10.1	122.8	14.2	---	---	---	---	28.5	---	165.5
1976	154.6	128.4	12.8	76.0	10.1	---	---	---	---	29.3	---	115.6
1977	147.4	141.4	12.1	79.0	10.5	---	---	---	---	39.5	---	129.3
1978	126.3	126.3	8.8	78.0	8.5	---	---	---	---	30.5	---	117.5
Bananas:												
1974	3.3	3.3	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	3.1	3.1	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	2.9	2.9	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	2.4	2.4	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bushberries:												
1974	33.0	32.6	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.7
1975	32.3	31.3	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.4
1976	29.0	28.8	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.7
1977	29.5	29.1	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.3
1978	64.6	64.3	13.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.8
Cherries, sweet:												
1974	147.0	147.0	67.5	15.1	---	53.6	---	---	---	---	10.7	79.5
1975	155.9	155.9	77.5	9.2	---	63.9	---	---	---	---	5.2	78.4
1976	172.9	167.7	95.1	11.2	---	51.4	---	---	---	---	10.0	72.6
1977	147.8	146.5	72.4	10.5	---	52.1	---	---	---	---	11.4	74.1
1978	154.9	154.9	68.8	12.8	---	58.1	---	---	---	---	15.3	86.2
Cherries, tart:												
1974	132.4	132.3	2.2	44.8	81.3	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	130.1
1975	145.2	123.0	3.6	40.8	74.6	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	119.4
1976	73.3	73.3	3.0	18.6	49.1	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	70.3
1977	105.5	105.5	3.1	30.1	69.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	102.4
1978	90.6	90.6	2.5	23.8	63.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	88.1
Dates:												
1974	22.7	22.7	22.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	24.8	24.8	24.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	22.4	22.4	22.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	25.4	25.4	25.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	22.5	22.5	22.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1974-78—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
							Crushed for					
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Wine	Juice	Oil	Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
	Thousand tons											
Figs:												
1974	44.6	44.6	[4]5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.6	---	39.6
1975	38.0	38.0	[4]3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	34.8	---	34.8
1976	32.1	32.1	[4]1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.2	---	30.2
1977	41.5	41.5	[4]3.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.1	---	38.1
1978	27.7	27.7	[4]3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.0	---	24.0
Grapes:												
1974	4,198.8	4,198.8	434.5	61.2	---	---	2,415.7	252.6	---	1,023.8	11.0	3,764.3
1975	4,366.4	4,365.1	498.2	52.7	---	---	2,275.5	266.9	---	1,252.4	19.4	3,866.9
1976	4,398.3	4,093.0	466.3	48.0	---	---	2,321.7	262.8	---	982.5	11.6	3,626.7
1977	4,297.8	4,296.2	481.4	54.0	---	---	2,411.5	207.6	---	1,134.0	7.8	3,814.9
1978	4,428.7	4,179.8	426.3	55.0	---	---	2,644.5	389.8	---	659.0	5.4	3,753.6
Nectarines:												
1974	117.0	117.0	115.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
1975	111.0	111.0	110.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
1976	128.0	128.0	127.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.5
1977	155.0	155.0	155.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	148.0	148.0	144.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.3
Olives:												
1974	58.5	58.5	.9	46.7	---	---	---	---	3.1	---	7.8	57.6
1975	67.0	67.0	.9	53.3	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	9.0	66.1
1976	80.0	80.0	.6	65.5	---	---	---	---	3.7	---	10.2	79.4
1977	43.0	43.0	.6	32.3	---	---	---	---	2.3	---	7.8	42.4
1978	126.0	126.0	1.1	98.9	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	19.5	124.9
Papayas:												
1974	18.6	18.6	17.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3
1975	19.9	19.9	17.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5
1976	25.0	25.0	21.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
1977	31.7	31.7	27.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.8
1978	32.1	32.1	27.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5
Peaches:												
1974	1,458.6	1,378.2	476.0	825.3	39.0	---	---	---	---	14.5	23.3	902.2
1975	1,419.4	1,324.4	551.4	716.0	26.4	---	---	---	---	19.0	11.6	773.0
1976	1,510.0	1,321.2	576.0	663.2	54.9	---	---	---	---	15.0	12.2	745.2
1977	1,491.5	1,426.1	585.3	752.4	54.9	---	---	---	---	21.0	12.6	840.9
1978	1,350.5	1,280.5	590.3	615.9	34.9	---	---	---	---	17.5	22.0	690.3
Pears:												
1974	741.7	740.7	296.0	395.1	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	44.5	444.7
1975	749.3	743.0	328.0	373.8	---	---	---	---	---	6.1	35.0	415.0
1976	840.6	820.6	340.7	[5]471.4	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	N.A.	479.9
1977	786.6	784.5	303.2	[5]473.7	---	---	---	---	---	7.6	N.A.	481.3
1978	727.2	727.2	302.0	[5]419.9	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	N.A.	425.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1974-78—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)								
				Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons											
California, plums:												
1974	143.0	143.0	140.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0
1975	124.0	124.0	121.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6
1976	115.0	115.0	111.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.1
1977	157.0	157.0	156.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
1978	154.0	154.0	151.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0
California, prunes:												
1974	444.5	444.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	444.5	---	444.5
1975	455.9	455.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	455.9	---	455.9
1976	473.6	473.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	473.6	---	473.6
1977	508.8	508.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	508.8	---	508.8
1978	419.2	419.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	419.2	---	419.2
Other prunes and plums:[6]												
1974	71.2	71.2	35.4	21.7	2.2	---	---	---	---	12.0	---	35.8
1975	75.6	71.6	34.6	23.5	2.6	---	---	---	---	11.0	---	37.0
1976	77.0	73.5	38.2	20.9	1.6	---	---	---	---	12.8	---	35.4
1977	61.0	58.0	30.7	14.2	1.3	---	---	---	---	11.8	---	27.3
1978	69.8	69.2	41.0	16.1	3.1	---	---	---	---	9.1	---	28.2
Strawberries:												
1974	268.1	268.1	184.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84.1
1975	271.6	271.6	185.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.6
1976	285.6	285.6	180.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.6
1977	325.4	325.4	209.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	116.0
1978	323.8	323.8	232.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	91.5

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[1] For all items except bananas and California—apricots, dates, persimmons, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [2] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3] Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen, juice, etc.,; and olives, chopped, minced, brined and other cures. [4] Includes canned figs. [5] Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried other uses not published by States to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [6] Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nut Annual and Vegetable Report, CRB, ESCS

Table 20—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1977 and 1978

Commodity	Unit	1977			1978[1]		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
		Dollars					
NONCITRUS:[2]							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.138	[3]122.00	0.105	(4)	(4)	0.102
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	328.00	162.00	210.00	505.00	228.00	274.00
Avocados:[5]	Ton	567.00	120.00	566.00	—	—	735.00
California[5]	Ton	593.00	—	593.00	740.00	—	740.00
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.156	—	.156	.186	—	.186
Blackberries	Lb.	.562	.450	.452	.552	.507	.508
Blueberries	Lb.	.563	.603	.597	.705	.593	.628
Boysenberries[6]	Lb.	.650	.650	.650	.800	.800	.800
Currants	Lb.	.327	.232	.233	.379	.300	.301
Loganberries	Lb.	.450	.419	.420	.450	.430	.430
Black raspberries	Lb.	.635	.621	.622	.750	.750	.750
Red raspberries	Lb.	.522	.468	.473	.679	.711	.709
Cherries, sweet	Ton	594.00	400.00	496.00	866.00	556.00	694.00
Cherries, tart	Lb.	.288	.294	.294	.386	.439	.438
Cranberries	Bbl.	—	—	18.10	—	—	(4)
Dates, California	Ton	338.00	—	338.00	385.00	—	385.00
Figs, California	Ton	345.00	261.00	267.00	352.00	298.00	308.00
Grapes	Ton	438.00	163.00	194.00	495.00	209.00	239.00
California	Ton	427.00	159.00	190.00	482.00	207.00	238.00
Nectarines, California	Ton	205.00	—	205.00	316.00	44.10	310.00
Olives, California	Ton	361.00	404.00	403.00	245.00	183.00	184.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.132	.047	.119	.152	.047	.137
Peaches	Lb.	.141	[3]137.00	.099	.171	[3]155.00	.121
Pears	Ton	194.00	[7]115.00	146.00	261.00	[7]185.00	218.00
Persimmons, California	Ton	350.00	—	350.00	(9)	(9)	(9)
Plums, California	Ton	315.00	65.80	313.00	397.00	29.30	390.00
Pomogranates, California	Ton	—	—	143.00	—	—	270.00
Prunes, California	Ton	—	499.00	499.00	—	650.00	650.00
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	219.00	89.70	158.00	188.00	110.00	156.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.389	.224	.330	.358	.188	.310
CITRUS:[8]							
Oranges	Box	4.48	3.06	3.34	7.32	5.01	5.47
Tangerines	Box	7.28	1.64	5.56	9.45	2.23	6.50
Grapefruit	Box	3.30	1.77	2.35	3.44	1.74	2.43
Lemons	Box	6.12	.95	3.56	7.62	.86	3.84
Limes	Box	20.50	2.20	11.61	24.95	2.55	19.11
Tangelos	Box	2.85	2.70	2.77	5.55	4.10	4.69
Temples	Box	4.25	3.00	3.39	6.60	4.60	5.44
TREE NUTS:							
Almond, California	Lb.	—	—	.818	—	—	1.40
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	687.00	—	—	800.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	—	—	.408	—	—	.487
Pistachios[10]	Lb.	—	—	1.04	—	—	1.24
Pecans, all	Lb.	—	—	.577	—	—	.666
Improved	Lb.	—	—	.660	—	—	.694
Native and seeding	Lb.	—	—	.460	—	—	.610
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	731.00	—	—	1,360.00

[1] Preliminary. [2] Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. [3] Dollars per ton. [4] Data available July 5, 1979. [5] 1977 indicates 1977/78. [6] Includes youngberries. [7] Excludes dried pears. [8] Equivalent packinghouse door—1977 indicates 1976/77. [9] Estimates discontinued after 1977 crop. [10] Estimates beginning 1977.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Agricultural Prices and Vegetables Report, CRB, ESCS.

Table 21—Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1974-78[1]

Fruit, use and State	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
			Dollars		
Apricots:					
Canning:					
Washington	40.00	39.40	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	220.00	166.00	140.00	162.00	229.00
Freezing:					
California	240.00	167.00	127.00	161.00	226.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	375.00	381.00	345.00	283.00	342.00
Cherries, tart:					
Processing, all:					
New York	390.00	206.00	490.00	590.00	858.00
Pennsylvania	392.00	210.00	516.00	600.00	852.00
Michigan	368.00	200.00	506.00	590.00	890.00
Wisconsin	364.00	208.00	518.00	578.00	912.00
Cherries, sweet:					
Processing, all:					
New York	373.00	229.00	267.00	394.00	461.00
Michigan	350.00	224.00	358.00	405.00	456.00
Canning:					
Washington	382.00	395.00	383.00	416.00	753.00
Oregon	438.00	409.00	390.00	492.00	791.00
California	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Michigan	392.00	238.00	400.00	420.00	466.00
Brining:					
Washington	290.00	261.00	267.00	408.00	659.00
Oregon	350.00	345.00	336.00	393.00	590.00
California	429.00	375.00	293.00	394.00	(2)
Michigan	339.00	222.00	340.00	400.00	444.00
Figs—California:					
All processing	226.00	195.00	178.00	261.00	298.00
Grapes—California:[3]					
All processing	115.00	110.00	124.00	159.00	207.00
Grapes—					
California (Cont'd.):					
Dried (fresh basis)	141.00	151.00	157.00	184.00	249.00
Wine	102.00	85.60	112.00	146.00	196.00
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	154.00	151.00	137.00	141.00	163.00
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	138.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Virginia	(2)	88.00	116.00	(2)	(2)
Georgia	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	156.00	120.00	119.00	132.00	137.00
Freezing:					
California	(2)	111.00	111.00	114.00	(2)
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	115.00	185.00	232.00	199.00	185.00
Pears, Bartlett:					
Canning:					
Washington	164.00	128.00	108.00	112.00	178.00
Oregon	166.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	188.00
California	183.00	149.00	131.00	144.00	216.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	150.00	(2)	180.00	187.00	323.00
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Michigan	132.00	86.00	(2)	95.00	94.00
Oregon	129.00	(2)	81.00	88.00	(2)
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	141.00	131.00	129.00	156.00	203.00

[1] Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. [2] Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] All grape varieties used for processing and wine; raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis).

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 22—Fresh fruit: Consumer prices, indexes, United States, by months, 1975-79

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
Apples (pound):												
1975	150.0	151.0	149.6	155.0	167.9	186.3	206.3	211.0	179.0	135.6	128.3	129.7
1976	132.4	137.2	141.5	149.9	157.9	160.7	166.3	178.6	166.0	151.9	158.1	166.6
1977	168.0	173.1	177.8	186.3	193.0	205.2	218.2	211.0	181.2	161.3	164.0	176.5
1978[1]	180.9	191.3	203.0	217.7	233.7	269.9						
1978[2]	185.1	190.0	204.7	217.8	241.6	284.5	300.3	305.9	246.4	195.3	197.4	200.7
1979	205.8											
Bananas (pound):												
1975	124.2	134.5	147.3	158.3	165.9	167.0	160.8	148.4	141.1	151.0	148.2	145.6
1976	145.8	151.6	151.6	154.3	155.4	154.8	154.2	153.1	150.1	150.8	148.8	145.1
1977	147.6	154.6	176.5	176.2	176.2	174.8	159.3	161.8	155.7	163.5	167.8	160.2
1978[1]	159.8	172.2	196.5	196.1	205.8	178.6						
1978[2]	162.8	177.3	203.4	209.1	208.5	178.0	179.5	178.5	168.2	181.4	175.4	184.8
1979	179.2											
Oranges (dozen):												
1975	142.9	145.6	146.4	145.5	151.2	152.4	159.2	164.0	165.1	164.4	158.6	155.4
1976	149.9	143.1	143.8	142.8	141.9	147.8	154.5	162.8	163.1	169.2	168.4	155.7
1977	148.5	158.4	162.1	161.0	164.3	171.2	172.5	176.4	184.7	198.6	208.6	198.9
1978[1]	189.3	198.0	202.4	202.3	204.4	213.5						
1978[2]	201.3	199.6	203.2	199.9	211.2	230.2	235.0	263.5	297.1	312.9	274.5	233.5
1979	250.4											

[1] From 1975-June 1978, these indexes were entitled Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, BLS discontinued these indexes as of June 1978. [2] Starting with Jan. 1978 new index entitled All Urban Consumers, replaced previous index.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 23—Selected wholesale canned fruit and fruit juice prices, United States, by months, 1975-79

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per dozen											
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can):												
1975	3.285	3.285	3.221	3.178	3.200	3.117	2.978	2.988	2.988	2.957	2.842	2.810
1976	2.795	2.776	2.797	2.872	3.006	3.006	3.046	3.067	3.122	3.239	3.280	3.280
1977	3.280	3.229	3.229	3.242	3.242	3.254	3.254	3.254	3.344	3.424	3.384	3.406
1978	3.407	3.407	3.424	3.470	3.503	3.503	3.503	3.503	3.535	3.544	3.579	3.579
1979	3.579											
Fruit cocktail (No. 2½ can):												
1975	5.753	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.779	5.861	5.763
1976	5.763	5.763	5.763	5.836	5.836	5.944	5.972	5.972	6.042	5.947	5.972	5.972
1977	5.972	5.972	5.972	6.009	6.155	6.275	6.275	6.275	6.205	6.205	6.205	6.205
1978	6.205	6.205	6.275	6.324	6.349	6.441	6.622	6.884	6.925	7.159	7.216	7.383
1979	7.383											
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1975	5.048	5.048	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.060	5.060	5.149	5.103	5.078
1976	5.078	5.055	5.104	5.055	5.055	5.252	5.259	5.259	5.330	5.259	5.259	5.259
1977	5.259	5.259	5.308	5.346	5.444	5.563	5.444	5.259	5.259	5.235	5.406	5.406
1978	5.431	5.431	5.431	5.479	5.503	5.693	5.885	7.099	6.130	6.274	6.274	6.451
1979	6.451											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1975	6.316	6.200	6.112	6.112	6.112	6.112	5.867	5.785	5.745	5.740	5.719	5.699
1976	5.665	5.444	5.444	5.461	5.461	5.519	5.626	5.626	5.626	5.666	5.625	5.585
1977	5.585	5.585	5.564	5.626	5.708	5.769	5.769	5.769	5.790	5.851	5.973	6.014
1978	6.137	6.137	5.431	6.282	6.239	6.462	6.808	7.099	7.177	7.372	7.474	7.492
1979	7.512											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32-oz. bottle):												
1975	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.504	4.134	4.098
1976	4.098	4.134	4.268	4.365	4.527	4.588	4.691	4.691	4.691	4.979	5.074	5.074
1977	5.123	5.273	5.334	5.359	5.430	5.526	5.526	5.526	5.611	5,631	5.631	5.717
1978	5.717	5.802	5.917	5.977	6.100	6.148	6.197	6.245	6.367	6.251	6.450	6.450
1979	6.450											
Orange (No. 3 can):												
1975	4.971	4.799	4.873	4.934	5.081	5.081	5.081	5.154	5.228	5.252	5.387	5.387
1976	5.387	5.387	5.387	5.387	5.497	5.534	5.534	5.534	5.534	5.543	5.534	5.534
1977	5.142	5.889	5.913	5.913	5.913	5.999	5.999	6.219	6.440	6.440	7.052	7.174
1978	7.272	7.529	7.529	7.529	7.529	7.529	7.713	7.713	7.889	7.889	8.550	8.766
1979	8.705											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can):												
1975	4.663	4.663	4.873	4.476	4.457	4.267	4.408	4.653	4.653	4.672	4.672	4.672
1976	4.531	4.633	4.467	4.270	4.299	4.495	4.544	4.554	4.643	4.643	4.643	4.643
1977	4.643	5.182	5.182	5,378	5.427	5.427	5.515	5.515	5.427	6.440	5.427	5.427
1978	5.427	5.427	5.427	5.333	5.427	5.446	5.446	5.446	5.446	5.446	5.760	5.956
1979	6.102											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 24—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
	Million gallons					
Grapefruit:						
1973/74	3.6	9.0	---	12.6	7.7	4.9
1974/75	4.9	7.8	---	12.7	8.5	4.2
1975/76	4.2	9.5	---	13.7	10.5	3.3
1976/77	3.3	12.4	---	15.7	11.9	3.8
1977/78	3.8	14.0	---	17.8	13.7	4.2
1978/79	4.2					
Tangerine:						
1973/74	.2	1.0	---	1.2	.8	.4
1974/75	.4	1.1	---	1.5	1.1	.4
1975/76	.4	1.1	---	1.5	1.1	.4
1976/77	.4	.9	---	1.3	1.1	.2
1977/78	.2	1.7	---	1.9	1.5	.4
1978/79	.4					

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 25—Selected fresh citrus fruit prices, f.o.b. packed fresh, by months, 1975-79

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per box											
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1975	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.05	5.25	6.40	7.25	---	---	6.00	5.80	6.00
1976	5.60	5.50	5.95	5.60	5.70	6.10	6.25	---	---	---	6.00	5.60
1977	5.00	7.50	7.50	7.25	7.80	8.60	---	---	---	---	8.70	8.80
1978	8.20	8.60	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	---	---	---	10.10	9.80
1979	9.90	9.70										
Texas:												
1975	4.95	5.60	5.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.60	5.10	5.50
1976	5.11	5.18	5.10	5.30	---	---	---	---	---	7.22	6.20	6.83
1977	5.09	7.08	6.69	6.48	6.84	6.97	---	---	---	9.00	8.95	8.26
1978	8.11	9.37	9.43	9.11	9.50	9.56	---	---	---	---	11.46	9.85
1979	9.88	9.49										
Arizona:												
1975	6.90	5.90	6.29	5.50	6.30	7.20	6.70	---	---	---	10.70	8.90
1976	7.70	6.00	5.40	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.65	6.00	---	---	11.00	8.80
1977	6.80	7.35	5.76	5.20	6.50	7.50	7.20	7.65	---	---	15.70	11.15
1978	10.45	10.00	9.60	9.85	9.75	9.75	8.55	---	---	---	23.75	13.10
1979	11.50	10.90										
California:												
1975	7.30	7.54	7.33	7.48	6.93	7.10	6.93	7.04	7.63	9.65	9.65	8.65
1976	7.60	6.70	6.35	6.23	6.18	6.57	6.91	7.00	7.60	7.76	9.96	8.47
1977	7.00	7.50	7.28	7.38	7.11	7.88	7.70	8.78	9.10	11.76	14.49	11.30
1978	11.30	11.19	10.49	9.48	9.99	10.50	10.70	13.40	14.50	14.30	13.00	13.42
1979	13.50	14.30										
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1975	5.91	5.91	6.31	6.49	7.01	7.38	---	---	5.96	5.79	5.60	5.72
1976	5.60	5.45	5.53	5.66	6.36	---	---	---	---	6.30	5.75	5.88
1977	5.53	6.87	6.43	6.30	6.88	7.04	---	---	---	7.81	6.18	6.26
1978	6.20	5.85	5.87	5.69	5.93	6.72	---	---	---	9.00	6.87	6.12
1979	6.28	6.95										
Texas:												
1975	6.10	5.90	6.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.60	5.65	5.70
1976	5.30	5.00	5.10	5.65	---	---	---	---	---	11.82	7.00	6.94
1977	5.30	6.80	6.14	6.22	5.82	6.12	---	---	---	13.40	8.20	7.66
1978	5.88	5.80	5.04	4.82	5.46	5.50	---	---	---	---	7.30	7.30
1979	6.52	7.35										
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1975	10.40	8.90	9.50	9.40	---	---	---	---	---	19.60	18.20	13.20
1976	11.40	9.20	10.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.10	9.60	9.70
1977	10.30	9.70	9.45	12.10	---	---	---	---	15.40	15.40	12.65	11.85
1978	12.10	11.00	11.00	10.15	---	---	---	---	19.05	17.70	13.05	13.10
1979	13.10	13.05										
California:												
1975	10.16	9.98	10.52	10.66	12.14	12.82	13.48	16.35	18.50	20.95	20.75	12.20
1976	11.40	11.35	12.25	10.70	9.80	10.00	10.40	10.60	9.75	10.70	10.30	9.70
1977	10.20	10.20	9.18	9.40	9.74	10.30	10.30	10.80	12.00	14.60	12.60	12.10
1978	11.80	11.50	10.50	10.60	11.00	13.00	15.40	21.20	16.70	16.60	11.90	11.80
1979	12.50	12.50										

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESCS.

Table 26—Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1973/74-1978/79[1]

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	EC[2]	Other	Total		
	1,000 metric tons						
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges:							
1973/74	144	10	40	9	59	104	312
1974/75	169	18	102	32	152	158	479
1975/76	177	22	77	15	114	149	440
1976/77	170	16	54	7	77	151	398
1977/78	150	4	32	3	39	146	335
1977/78 thru Dec.	25	—	1	—	1	11	37
1978/79 thru Dec.	26	—	—	—	—	16	42
Grapefruit:							
1973/74	53	2	22	2	26	156	235
1974/75	54	4	34	1	39	135	228
1975/76	63	5	69	2	76	146	285
1976/77	57	2	61	5	68	149	274
1977/78	60	3	77	2	82	123	265
1977/78 thru Dec.	18	1	18	---	19	18	55
1978/79 thru Dec.	15	2	14	1	17	28	60
Lemons:							
1973/74	17	3	47	21	71	101	189
1974/75	18	3	65	21	89	99	206
1975/76	16	4	43	26	73	101	190
1976/77	16	6	50	44	100	125	241
1977/78	16	3	32	31	66	124	206
1977/78 thru Dec.	7	1	15	9	25	44	76
1978/79 thru Dec.	6	2	15	21	38	59	103

[1] Season beginning August 1 for fresh lemons, September 1 for fresh grapefruit and November 1 for fresh oranges.

[2] Belguim-Luxembourg, Denmark, Germany West, France, Italy, Netherlands and Ireland.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 27—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production, and season average prices received by growers, 1976, 1977, and indicated 1978 production

State and area	Production			Price per pound		
	1976[2]	1977[2]	1978	1976	1977	1978
	Million pounds			*Cents*		
Eastern States:						
Maine	75.0	92.0	75.0	12.5	11.9	11.8
New Hampshire	57.0	58.0	60.0	13.1	12.6	12.6
Vermont	47.0	47.0	49.0	12.0	12.5	12.5
Massachusetts	95.0	95.0	105.0	14.6	12.8	12.6
Rhode Island	5.3	5.5	6.0	12.8	13.1	13.1
Connecticut	33.0	46.0	50.0	13.9	13.5	13.6
New York	820.0	900.0	1,030.0	7.9	8.6	9.1
New Jersey	90.0	130.0	90.0	9.1	9.6	10.2
Pennsylvania	360.0	460.0	400.0	8.3	9.1	8.0
Delaware	13.0	13.5	14.5	9.5	10.4	9.1
Maryland	63.0	70.0	85.0	9.8	12.2	9.8
West Virginia	200.0	195.0	325.0	8.3	9.8	9.2
North Carolina	265.0	270.0	295.0	9.1	8.7	10.8
South Carolina	23.0	25.0	21.0	10.4	8.8	10.9
Georgia	22.0	22.0	22.0	9.2	9.2	11.5
Virginia	212.0	290.0	450.0	7.6	8.4	8.4
Total	2,380.3	2,719.0	3,077.5			
Central States:						
Ohio	105.0	65.0	140.0	14.4	15.5	15.4
Indiana	25.0	52.0	60.0	12.4	10.6	11.0
Illinois	86.0	108.0	89.0	10.2	9.9	11.4
Michigan	480.0	570.0	800.0	8.8	7.9	7.9
Wisconsin	52.0	56.0	66.0	11.8	12.5	11.8
Minnesota	23.5	19.9	28.0	11.8	16.4	14.7
Iowa	6.0	10.7	9.1	10.6	12.5	15.6
Missouri	50.0	58.0	40.0	15.3	12.0	13.4
Kansas	11.4	16.0	10.0	7.9	8.8	10.6
Kentucky	14.0	22.0	15.0	10.8	10.7	12.0
Tennessee	8.0	10.0	8.0	10.9	10.6	14.6
Arkansas	11.0	24.0	10.0	11.1	8.8	11.8
Total	871.9	1,011.6	1,275.1			
Western States:						
Idaho	125.0	85.0	125.0	12.3	14.9	16.9
Colorado	74.0	75.0	45.0	8.6	9.3	10.4
New Mexico	30.0	31.0	30.0	11.8	11.7	13.7
Utah	40.0	47.0	35.0	9.3	10.6	13.0
Washington	2,308.0	2,083.0	2,300.0	9.2	13.0	13.3
Oregon	170.0	147.0	145.0	7.2	9.2	9.8
California	480.0	480.0	520.0	6.3	7.8	8.6
Total	3,227.0	2,948.0	3,200.0			
United States	6,479.2	6,678.6	7,552.6	9.1	10.5	10.8

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2] Includes unharvested production and exceeds cullage (million pounds): United States 1976-6.3; 1977-29.6.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 28—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production by varieties, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1978

Variety	1976	1977	1978
		Million pounds	
Cortland	124.5	143.9	153.0
Delicious	2,460.3	2,294.9	2,696.1
Golden Delicious	1,168.8	1,196.5	1,259.7
Gravenstein	91.0	90.0	85.0
Jonathan	304.6	357.0	372.9
McIntosh	543.3	687.2	729.8
Northern Spy	80.0	104.8	98.6
R.I. Greening	95.0	121.0	163.0
Rome Beauty	482.4	465.2	555.3
Stayman	171.1	199.1	218.6
Winesap	157.5	148.4	165.9
Yellow Newtown	154.0	152.0	165.5
York Imperial	193.3	260.3	345.5
Other	453.4	458.1	543.7
Total[1]	6,479.2	6,678.6	7,552.6

[1] Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 27.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, ESCS.

Table 29—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—11 items:							
1974/75	5,708	65,133	70,841	37,080	33,761	57,081	13,760
1975/76	13,760	61,493	75,253	34,009	41,243	57,812	17,441
1976/77	17,441	55,686	73,127	34,245	38,882	58,297	14,830
1977/78	14,830	58,358	73,188	36,092	37,096	59,661	13,527
1978/79	13,527	48,121	61,648	[4]31,932	[4]29,717		
Apricots:[2]							
1974/75	467	1,987	2,454	1,697	757	2,218	236
1975/76	236	4,421	4,657	1,905	2,752	3,123	1,534
1976/77	1,534	2,387	3,921	1,877	2,044	3,051	870
1977/78	870	2,269	3,139	1,726	1,413	2,687	452
1978/79	452	2,127	2,579	[3]1,473	[3]1,106		
Cherries, RSP:							
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	784	409	1,135	58
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	994	337	1,283	48
1976/77	48	438	486	368	118	477	9
1977/78	9	605	614	508	106	605	9
1978/79	9	582	591	467	124		
Cherries, sweet:							
1974/75	127	623	750	273	477	460	290
1975/76	290	412	702	262	440	487	215
1976/77	215	464	679	306	373	551	128
1977/78	128	501	629	290	338	497	131
1978/79	131	485	616	319	298		
Fruit cocktail:[2]							
1974/75	1,240	14,907	16,147	8,092	8,055	13,082	3,065
1975/76	3,065	13,677	16,742	7,800	8,942	13,502	3,240
1976/77	3,240	13,605	16,845	7,673	9,172	13,573	3,272
1977/78	3,272	12,979	16,251	7,951	8,300	13,652	2,600
1978/79	2,600	11,725	14,325	[3]7,558	[3]6,766		
Fruits for salad and mixed:[2]							
1974/75	264	1,835	2,099	1,046	1,053	1,535	564
1975/76	564	1,291	1,855	830	1,025	1,337	518
1976/77	518	1,249	1,767	1,035	732	1,410	357
1977/78	357	2,160	2,516	1,429	1,087	2,132	384
1978/79	384	1,942	2,326	[3]1,015	[3]1,311		
Peaches, spiced clings:[2]							
1974/75	22	304	326	205	121	241	85
1975/76	85	212	297	166	131	208	89
1976/77	89	172	261	151	110	202	59
1977/78	59	197	256	143	113	171	85
1978/79	85	134	219	[3]133	[3]86		
Peaches, clingstone:[2]							
1974/75	1,387	28,983	30,370	17,292	13,078	26,009	4,361
1975/76	4,361	25,691	30,052	14,196	15,856	23,794	6,258
1976/77	6,258	22,783	29,041	13,951	15,090	23,760	5,281
1977/78	5,281	27,568	32,849	16,241	16,608	26,703	6,146
1978/79	6,146	19,639	25,785	[3]14,017	[3]11,769		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:[2]							
1974/75	205	3,448	3,653	1,777	1,876	2,639	1,014
1975/76	1,014	3,293	4,307	1,502	2,805	2,929	1,378
1976/77	1,378	2,028	3,406	1,728	1,678	2,650	756
1977/78	756	1,649	2,405	1,000	1,405	1,780	625
1978/79	625	1,538	2,163	[3]1,150	[3]1,013		
Pears:							
1974/75	1,773	10,692	12,465	5,213	7,252	8,751	3,714
1975/76	3,714	9,776	13,490	5,784	7,706	10,129	3,361
1976/77	3,361	11,518	14,879	6,377	8,502	11,375	3,504
1977/78	3,504	9,614	13,118	6,212	6,906	10,434	2,684
1978/79	2,684	9,026	11,710	[3]5,125	[3]6,585		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1974/75	218	1,166	1,384	701	683	1,011	373
1975/76	373	1,447	1,820	570	1,250	1,020	800
1976/77	800	1,042	1,842	779	1,063	1,248	594
1977/78	594	817	1,411	591	820	1,000	411
1978/79	411	923	1,334	675	659		

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[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only. [3] 1978/79 stocks and shipments are Dec. 1 figures. [4] 1978/79 crop year includes Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 figures - due to change in reporting schedule.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Food Processors Association and Canners League of California.

Table 30—Canned pineapple and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Nov. 1 stocks[2]
		To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Canned pineapple:								
1973/74	7,012	9,886	14,981	16,898	21,993	8,394	16,804	8,504
1974/75	5,189	8,546	13,913	13,735	19,102	7,248	14,297	6,487
1975/76[2]	[2]4,174	N.A.	14,852	N.A.	19,026	N.A.	13,589	N.A.
1976/77	5,437	9,818	17,270	15,255	22,707	6,940	15,709	8,315
1977/78	6,998	10,422	18,423	17,420	25,421	7,356	16,902	10,064
1978/79	8,520	9,424		17,944		7,744		10,199
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1973/74	4,099	8,664	11,350	12,763	15,449	5,723	11,601	7,040
1974/75	3,848	6,127	8,448	9,975	12,296	4,457	9,569	5,518
1975/76[2]	[3]2,116	N.A.	8,713	N.A.	10,829	N.A.	8,594	N.A.
1976/77	2,235	6,021	10,205	8,256	12,440	4,247	9,614	4,009
1977/78	2,826	7,929	11,977	10,775	14,803	4,663	11,356	6,092
1978/79	3,447	6,861		10,308		5,078		5,230
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1973/74	915	971	1,540	1,886	2,455	771	1,653	1,115
1974/75	802	907	1,126	1,709	1,928	432	1,209	1,277
1975/76[2]	[3]389	N.A.	911	N.A.	1,300	N.A.	1.043	N.A.
1976/77	257	774	1,157	1,031	1,414	442	980	589
1977/78	437	611	1,319	1,045	1,756	509	1,268	536
1978/79	488	614		1,102		555		547

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[1] Season beginning June 1. [2] Revisions in beginning inventory, season pack and season shipments, however, monthly breakdown on pack and shipments will not be available. [3] Carryin does not equal total supply minus total shipments from the 1974/75 season.

Prepared from reports of Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 31—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1977 and 1978

Commodity and season	Retail price (cents)[1]	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[2] (f.o.b. shipping point price[3]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
December 1978	33.3	12.2	44	18.6	56
November 1978	33.3	14.7	37	21.1	45
December 1977	33.6	16.2	48	17.4	52
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
December 1978	26.3	12.6	48	13.7	52
November 1978	29.7	16.0	54	13.7	46
December 1977	35.8	21.0	59	14.8	41
Grapefruit:					
December 1978	33.0	26.3	78	6.7	20
November 1978	32.9	25.6	80	7.3	22
December 1977	20.5	14.4	70	6.1	30
Grapes, Emperor:					
December 1978	74.0	40.6	55	33.4	45
November 1978	84.0	50.6	60	33.4	40
December 1977	68.7	43.4	63	25.3	37
Lemons, Western:					
December 1978	48.1	29.9	62	18.2	38
November 1978	68.2	49.7	73	18.5	27
December 1977	49.8	33.4	67	16.4	33
Oranges, Florida:					
December 1978	28.1	17.2	61	10.9	39
November 1978	39.8	27.6	69	12.2	31
December 1977	23.6	14.1	60	9.5	40
Oranges, California Valencia					
November 1978	51.8	33.4	64	18.4	36
October 1978	40.3	18.9	47	21.4	53
November 1977	35.8	17.6	49	18.2	51

[1] Retail price BLS 1977, New York State Dept. of Agriculture 1978. [2] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [3] Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-*New York State;* Apples, Eastern McIntosh-*New York State;* Grapefruit-*Florida;* Grapes-*California;* Lemons-*California.* N.A.=Not available.

Table 32—Fresh fruits: 1978 representative truck rates for selected fruits[1]

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	—	—	2.10	2.10	2.00
Chicago	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.05	1.65	1.70	1.70	—	—	1.70	1.70	1.70
Dallas	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	—	—	1.65	1.65	1.65
Los Angeles	.90	.90	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	—	—	1.05	1.05	1.05
Minneapolis	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	—	—	1.35	1.35	1.35
New York City	2.40	2.45	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	—	—	2.60	2.60	2.60
Seattle	.64	.64	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	—	—	.69	.69	.69
Hudson Valley, New York area to:												
Atlanta	.63	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—	—	—	.88	.88	.88
Boston	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	—	—	—	—	.50	.50	.50
New York City	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	—	—	—	—	.40	.40	.40
Pittsburgh	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	—	—	—	—	.65	.65	.65
Western and Central New York area to:												
New York City	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	—	—	—	—	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	—	—	—	—	.60	.60	.60
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.35	.35	.35	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	.35	.40
Boston	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.17	1.20
Chicago	.98	1.00	1.00	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	.97	1.10
New York City	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	.97	1.08
Pittsburgh	.98	1.10	1.10	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	.97	1.08
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.20	1.64	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	1.27	1.23	1.20	1.17	1.17
Chicago	1.10	1.44	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00
Dallas	.74	.90	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	.85	.87	.87	.77	.84
Los Angeles	.29	.29	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29
New York City	1.47	1.94	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	1.50	1.43	1.66	1.40	1.37
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.30	1.30	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.85	1.90	1.85	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.60
Chicago	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.75	2.10	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.50	1.65
Los Angeles	.32	.32	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
New York City	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.10	2.00	2.60	2.90	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.00	2.00
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.75	2.10	1.72	1.70	1.65	1.50	1.60
Dallas	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.03	1.15	1.00	.98	.90
New York City	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.10	2.00	3.60	2.90	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.00	2.00
Seattle	.95	.95	1.00	.95	.95	1.00	.95	.90	1.00	.85	.88	1.00
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.38	.35	.35	.35	.40	—	—	—	—	—	.35	.40
Chicago	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	.97	1.08
New York City	.98	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	.97	1.05
Pittsburgh	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	.97	1.08

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during first week of month.

N.A. = Not available.

Table 33—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit

Item	1978													1979
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	217.6	177.6	183.2	188.2	200.1	194.6	214.8	253.6	242.3	241.2	265.6	230.5	219.7	201.0
Citrus fruit	196.1	159.5	178.1	164.5	171.7	156.7	173.4	213.6	247.0	228.1	294.2	174.0	192.6	182.0
Other fruit	225.9	184.6	184.2	197.8	211.7	210.7	232.3	270.1	238.3	245.4	250.4	254.8	230.6	208.3
Dried fruit	385.3	285.8	284.3	284.3	285.1	291.2	292.0	293.9	307.1	317.5	472.3	574.3	575.4	579.3
Canned fruit and juice	213.9	202.7	204.1	204.9	205.7	207.4	210.3	213.9	216.9	220.0	222.3	227.9	231.2	231.7
Canned fruit	193.8	183.6	183.1	183.5	184.9	186.3	190.1	194.1	199.0	201.4	205.4	206.0	208.7	209.3
Canned juice	246.3	233.4	237.5	239.0	238.9	241.2	242.7	245.8	246.1	250.4	250.3	263.2	267.4	267.7
Frozen fruit and juice	232.0	228.6	228.7	229.9	229.9	229.9	229.9	229.9	230.1	230.6	231.1	238.7	246.2	246.2
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit[2]	220.9	189.1	191.0	200.5	207.1	222.4	235.8	241.4	252.8	248.2	244.4	215.9	202.5	209.1
Index of fruit prices: received by growers[1]	227	192	195	202	194	225	261	262	248	279	247	207	207	212

[1] Index for fresh and processed. [2] Jan. 1978 new index entitled All Urban Consumers, replaces previous index.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESCS.

Table 34—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1978												1979
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	12.3	13.2	14.2	15.5	20.3	25.5	22.8	15.0	15.8	13.6	13.9	13.7	13.6
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	209.0	144.0	262.0	449.0	673.0	—	—	324.0	305.0	274.0	284.0	281.0	244.0
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	—	—	—	—	16.9	20.3	15.5	15.5	18.6	—	—	—	—
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	75.0	63.8	52.9	33.5	28.7	33.7	35.7	40.1	37.2	62.7	37.4	—	61.8
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	5.99	6.02	5.69	5.06	5.40	5.82	6.05	8.74	9.84	9.64	6.22	6.55	7.21
Processing	3.56	3.86	4.05	3.82	4.33	4.52	4.28	.81	.81	.81	3.52	3.99	4.16
All	3.88	4.20	4.44	4.08	4.49	4.69	4.63	5.30	6.20	5.25	4.79	4.64	4.51
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.32	1.99	2.03	1.67	2.28	3.44	5.66	6.58	8.68	5.46	2.90	2.16	2.42
Processing	.95	.90	.95	.99	.69	.05	-.67	-.68	-.70	.08	.84	1.23	1.28
All	1.59	1.34	1.28	1.22	1.28	1.70	3.06	3.01	6.42	4.32	1.78	1.64	1.72
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	5.40	4.88	4.07	4.09	4.50	6.50	9.05	14.64	10.31	10.28	5.37	5.39	5.90
Processing	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
All	1.30	.56	.59	.93	1.41	3.91	6.98	11.75	6.39	4.47	1.60	1.55	1.73
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	8.84	8.12	8.44	9.38	6.95	—	—	—	—	8.90	7.15	7.37	7.31
Processing	.83	-.50	-.50	-.50	-.50	-.51	—	—	—	-.75	-.25	1.19	2.77
All	4.74	5.01	3.64	5.18	.27	-.51	—	—	—	6.79	5.39	4.47	4.46

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns. [2] 15th of the month.

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESCS.

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